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AUSTRALIA IRED AS U.S. CLAIMS FAILURE TO AID

South Pacific Defeat Causes Allies to Attack Each Other Bitterly

BALDWIN ACCUSES AUSSIES

MacArthur Forced to Issue Statement As Verbal Battle Waxes Hot

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

CANTON, October 30.—Bitter mudslinging is going on between the United States and Australia over the Allies' latest fiasco in the South Pacific, according to reports reaching here from Melbourne.

The quarrel started when The New York Times published a report by Hanson Baldwin, the well-known naval commentator who has just returned from the South Pacific stating: "In the Battle of the South Pacific, Australia has done nothing."

Furious, the Sun Pictorial, an Australian newspaper, retorted in the following vein:

"Such an utterance is a downright insult against Australia. The Battle of the South Pacific was not fought by America alone. We admit that Australia was not faultless, but the report is too exaggerated," thus giving vent to its wrath and, at the same time, admitting the defeat.

A Melbourne newspaper offered the weak excuse: "The Australian navy and air force participated in the Battle off the Solomons. So the American criticism does not hold water. Australia has done her best."

The Christian Monitor, on the contrary, held Washington responsible by saying: "The fact that Australian and American forces are under two different commands creates hitches. For this Washington is responsible."

This verbal duel got so bad that General Douglas C. MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, had to step in. In a statement issued on Thursday he declared:

"Any strategy, no matter how good, is bound to fail if there is lack of unity. America and Australia have never been at variance in their war policy. No credence is to be given to the utterance of the Christian Monitor. If there have been discrepancies between orders issued by Washington and Canberra, such discrepancies have invariably been adjusted by me. There can be no inconsistency. Absolutely unfounded is the rumor that Washington's attitude has brought about a clash between pro-American and anti-American factions in Australia."

Paper Hits Disunity

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 30.—Unless an immediate effort is made by the Allies to rectify their present disunity of command, the United Nations are destined for more major disasters if they attempt to wage a large-scale counter-thrust against Japan, the Sydney Telegraph declared today in a criticism of the United States' war policy, according to a Sydney dispatch received here.

The influential Australian journal, enumerating the various loopholes in the Allied war strategy, went so far as to state that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, is in no position to carry out a full-dress offensive against Japan, because he fails to possess necessary powers to command the Allied Navy.

If the present division of the Allied command in the South Pacific is due to divergent views in Washington political and military circles, it is high time for the United Nations to put all their cards on the table, the Telegraph said.

Expressing dissatisfaction over American promises of material assistance to Australia, the paper was reported to have termed these pledges as being sheer trickery and to have charged that the delivery of American warplanes to Australia so far has not exceeded a three-day production of aircraft in the United States.

Meanwhile, other dispatches from Sydney reported that public opinion in Australia is becoming so bitter against the United States that General MacArthur recently was compelled to issue a statement denying the existence of any internal dissension among Washington authorities.

53 Enemy Airplanes Downed or Destroyed In Three Air Raids

By TSUNETAKA SHISHIKURA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

AT UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, October 30.—In three raids carried out on American-British air forces, in India, beginning October 25, Imperial Army Wild Eagles shot down and destroyed 53 enemy craft as follows:

Shot down: 8 small-type craft. Set ablaze: 10 small-type and 10 large-type craft. Destroyed: 15 small-type and 9 large-type craft. Unconfirmedly shot down: 1 small-type craft. Some enemy craft fled into the interior.

NIPPON'S VICTORIES ALARM AMERICANS

Grave Anxiety Over U.S. Losses Mirrored in Warnings Sounded by Press

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 30.—The Imperial Japanese Headquarters' latest announcement of sensational new naval successes in the Battle of the South Pacific and in waters off the Solomon Islands, has considerably alarmed not only American authorities but the public in general, according to various American advices received here.

Reflecting American anxiety over the unfavorable military situation in the South Pacific, the Washington Star recently was reported to have frankly admitted that Japan again has taken the initiative and to have warned the American government against repeating another debacle similar to that experienced at Bataan.

Another Washington dispatch said some naval quarters believe that there will shortly be another reshuffle in the United States naval command as the result of the latest American naval losses in the South Pacific areas.

Roosevelt Again Evasive

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, October 30.—At the extraordinary conference held on Thursday to deliberate on operations in the Pacific, President Roosevelt expressed his opinion on the Battle of the South Pacific. As usual, he took up an evasive attitude by saying that he would make a full report after receipt of details from the outpost authorities. He is already trying to hide the South Pacific fiasco from the public. His comment was:

"I am not an optimist. I am a realist. At least, the Battle of the South Pacific must be said to be incomplete. Incredible is the Japanese statement that four U.S. aircraft carriers have been claimed. We have to pass judgment after receipt of full details from the outpost. We must be on our guard against jumping to hasty conclusions and passing rash judgment."

CHUNGKING PEOPLE OPPOSE PRICE CONTROL MEASURE

Solution of Economic Difficulties Impossible, Observers Declare

Domei

CANTON, October 30.—Commenting on Chungking reports that Chiang Kai-shek presented a draft price control bill to the National Council on October 28, observers here declared the proposed measure would not correct the accumulation of Chungking's economic difficulties.

Pointing out that hoarding by the producers and consumers began in 1940, observers here asserted successful price control at this stage is difficult.

Since the Chungking populace is unenthusiastic over the bill, these observers believe the solution to be impossible.

Lunghai Line Severed

Domei

TAIYUAN, October 31.—The Lunghai railway line was put out of operation when Japanese artillery forces on Wednesday destroyed a railway bridge 60 kilometers west of Lingpao, northwest Honan Province, by scoring direct hits on the bridge across the Yellow River, a field dispatch revealed here today.

AIRMEN REVEAL JAPANESE RAID ON ASSAM BASE

British Forces at Tinsukia Caught Napping, Say Unit Commanders

DIRECT HITS SCORED

U.S. Headquarters in India Admits Loss of Several Transport Planes

By SHIRO SUZUKI
Domei Staff Correspondent

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, October 30.—British forces at the Tinsukia air base in Assam were caught napping by raiding Japanese Air Units on October 25, unit commanders Isamu Itoda and Ichiro Ishikawa revealed today in a special interview with your correspondent.

"As soon as our units received orders to raid the Auckland airfield in the Tinsukia air base," Commander Itoda said, "we took off for our target."

When the Japanese Air Units approached the airfield after flying over the Arakan mountain ranges, he recalled, the enemy was unaware of the Japanese approach.

Enemy in Excitement

As the Japanese planes winged over the airfield ready for the bombing attack, the enemy could be seen running in great excitement, he said.

"By that time," Commander Itoda continued, "our unit had already scored direct hits on eight large and small enemy planes which were on the runways, sending up huge columns of smoke."

The Japanese War Eagles immediately swooped down and strafed enemy targets on the southern corner of the airfield, sending five British planes into roaring flames.

Meanwhile, Commander Ishikawa, who expressed delight over having smashed a number of hostile aircraft lined along the runways, stated, "As our raiding unit showered machine-gun bullets on the enemy machines from low altitude, we noticed several fighters giving off black smoke."

Soon five hostile planes were sighted in the air, Commander Ishikawa continued, however, probably fearful of being shot down they attempted to flee only to be caught by the Japanese planes.

One of them was shot down, he disclosed, while two others were seen falling to the earth.

With the enemy silenced, the Japanese Units turned back toward their base, Commander Ishikawa concluded.

U.S. Admits Losses

Domei

CANTON, October 30.—American Army Headquarters from Burma, India and China announced Wednesday that several large-size American transport planes were destroyed as a result of the Japanese air raids on an American air base at Dibrugarh in Assam on October 25 and 26, according to a report received here from Chungking.

7 CHIEF ADMINISTRATORS FOR SOUTH ARE SELECTED

War Ministry Makes Announcement—To Bolster Personnel

To bolster the personnel of Japanese civil administrations in the Southern Regions, the War ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of seven additional chief administrators. Their names were given as follows:

Chief Civil Administrators

Lieutenant-General Sadao Ushijima.

Kaname Sato.

Moriichi Nagasaki.

Civil Administrators

Isao Sekiguchi, Chief of the Commercial Education Bureau of the Education Ministry.

Dosuke Yoshida, Chief of the Treasury Section of the Finance Ministry.

Hajime Sugasawa, Chief of the Economic Bureau of Nagasaki Prefecture.

Yoshio Asama.

Lieutenant-General Ushijima was formerly Director of the Army Staff College and Commander of the 19th Division.

Decoration Is Granted To Honorary Consul For Japan in Denmark

Henrik Gether, Honorary Consul for Japan at Copenhagen, Denmark, was decorated on Saturday with the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure for his distinguished services in promoting friendly relations between Japan and Denmark.

INTEREST FOCUSSED ON U.S. ELECTIONS

Decline in Roosevelt Popularity Expected to Be Shown in November Voting

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 31.—As the first Congressional elections in the United States since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the forthcoming elections on November 3 are expected to reveal the declining popularity of the Roosevelt administration as the result of the blunders it has committed in the prosecution of the war, according to information from neutral sources reaching here.

The growing lack of confidence in Roosevelt and his cohorts is said to have been further accelerated by the disastrous defeat suffered by the American Navy in the Battle of the South Pacific.

While the Democrats are expected to win over the Republicans because of the shrewd political maneuvers of the Roosevelt administration, a report from Stockholm quoting Washington dispatches reveals that the Democrats are expected to lose at least 30 seats in the House of Representatives in the coming elections.

Meanwhile, other reports confirm the impression that the majority of the people in America are utterly dissatisfied with the leadership of the Democrats in matters related to the conduct of war.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, President Roosevelt told the people on October 30 how they should vote in the election. One of the remarks he made was that "not only by bullets but also by votes we are bound to uphold the principle of democracy in the current war."

U.S. Administration Preoccupied

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, October 31.—The American Government is preoccupied with the problem of the attitude to be adopted toward the coming Congressional elections of which the outstanding issue will be confidence in the Roosevelt administration.

No diplomatic issues, such as that of war or isolation, will figure in the coming elections, which will be a battle between the Democrats and Republicans over the question of the method of executing war employed by the Roosevelt administration and the measures adopted by it at home in connection with the

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FOREIGN OFFICE TO SEE CHANGE OF STRUCTURE

Creation of Political Affairs Bureau Featured in Reorganization Plan

VITAL POINTS CONSIDERED

Reform Measures Will Harmonize With Creation of New Asia Ministry

With the advent of the simplification of administration and the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the organization of the Foreign Office will undergo certain fundamental changes, among the most important of which will be the establishment of the Political Affairs Bureau. The new Foreign Office structure was formed after Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister, and other Foreign Office leaders paid special attention to three points; the unification, centralization, and strengthening of foreign policy, the simplification and streamlining of Office business, and the expansion of organs to investigate diplomatic problems with stress on information and propaganda.

To accompany the trend of the times the Foreign Office will be made up of four bureaus: the Political Affairs Bureau, the Commercial Affairs Bureau, the Treaties Bureau, and the Investigation Bureau. New duties under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Minister will be the protection of Japanese interests, Japanese residents, and Japanese settlers not covered by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the management of colonial affairs outside of Greater East Asia.

Personnel to Be Reduced

The number of full time secretaries will be reduced from 27 to 20, permanent secretaries from 56 to 37, junior permanent secretaries from 23 to 14, investigators from 11 to 6, translators from 7 to 5, wireless officials from 14 to 7, compilation officials from 2 to 1, technicians from 4 to 3, besides other great reductions in personnel. The number of higher officials will be cut down from 375 to 227.

The special characteristics of the new structure lie in the establishment of the Political Affairs Bureau and in the new functions given the Investigation Bureau. The Political Affairs Bureau combines the former Europe Bureau and the America Bureau, and in addition, will take charge of diplomatic matters within Greater East Asia in place of the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau which were transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Thus all affairs affecting the whole of the world excepting the area of Greater East Asia will be in the hands of the Political Affairs Bureau. This means that the Bureau will be the central body of the Foreign Office for all practical purposes. The

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, November 1, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Start of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry

ASAHI—The Imperial ordinances concerning the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs whose function is to plan the construction of Greater East Asia and coordinate the work of various organs dealing with measures for the realization of Greater East Asia have been approved by the Privy Council without change, and the new Ministry will be inaugurated today.

The Government had decided on the policy of creating the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on September 1 and it was its desire to see the Ministry established by October 1.

The delay in the establishment of the Ministry was due to the fact that the Privy Council could not complete the examination of the plan in time for the realization of the measures by the time desired by the Government.

The Council had been engaged in the examination of a number of important plans, including those to get officials in Japan Proper to take up posts in the Southern Regions and simplify and strengthen the administrative machinery.

Then the draft Imperial ordinance for the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and a number of other measures necessary to realize the Ministry were laid before the Council. These were, all of them, of vital importance. The various committees set up by the Council to examine these measures scrutinized them with a closeness demanded by the nature of the plans.

The approval of the plan of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and all connected measures by the Council came on October 28. That the Council took much more time in examining the measures than the Government hoped it would do only was highly creditable to the Council, in view of the nature of the measures.

The new Ministry will be opened today immediately after the appointment of officials. Into the new Ministry will be merged the Overseas Ministry, China Affairs Board, Manchurian Affairs Board, and the East Asia and South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Ministry.

The organization of the new Ministry will be simple. It will

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REORGANIZATION SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT SYSTEM GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

Resolve to Fight War to Victory Behind Reorganization, Says Tojo

Premier Avers As Result of Renovation of Administrative Structure, Responsibilities of Officials Have Become Heavier Than Before

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a statement which was released at midnight Saturday by the Board of Information on the unprecedentedly large-scale reorganization of the nation's administrative system effective today, attributed it to the Government's "extraordinary determination to surmount all difficulties in these critical times."

The Premier's statement follows:

"Recently, the Government determined an outline for the enforcement of the simplification of administrative affairs, following which they decided upon the establishment of a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and also the policy of unifying the administration of Japan Proper and overseas territories such as Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. Various necessary procedures having already been completed, these measures are to be enforced from today.

"Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, brilliant victories have been won at the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia and the basis has been firmly established to subjugate the United States and Britain through military operations as well as through construction. Our Empire is now set to win out the current unprecedented great war which will decide the destiny of Greater East Asia for a thousand years to come by further strengthening our invincible position, by continuing our bold offensive and by carrying on the grand-scale construction work.

"In these critical times, the Government, standing at the forefront of our one hundred million people to surmount all difficulties with extraordinary determination, are concentrating their efforts to strengthening by every means the nation's fighting power through close cooperation between the Government and the people. It is due to this determination that this Government have decided to effect the simplification of administrative affairs, the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the unification of the domestic and overseas territorial administrations.

"As regards the simplification of administrative affairs, the Government sought internally to simplify and expedite the affairs of various Government departments, by reducing the official personnel and enhancing its standard of efficiency and by reinforcing the personnel actively engaged in the whole region of Greater East Asia with the surplus personnel thus created.

"In connection with the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Government, by establishing responsible administrative organs charged with the unified and comprehensive administration of various affairs related to the whole region of Greater East Asia, under the leadership of the Minister of State in charge, and by co-ordinating various organs which have hitherto existed in the different parts of the region, have sought to give full play to their functions under a completely new concept.

"Through the establishment of this Ministry, the Government expect to render our country's relations with the friendly countries in Greater East Asia still more secure

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OVERSEAS MINISTRY AIDED DEVELOPMENT

Played Vital Role in Progress Of Manchoukuo and Investigation of the South

To carry out a centralized policy toward the nations and districts in Greater East Asia and to carry forward the work of statecraft, economy and culture, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs be inaugurated today. The wartime administrative structure to construct Greater East Asia and to drive the war to final victory has thus been completed two months since the establishment of the Ministry was decided upon at the September 1 Cabinet meeting.

After the Manchurian Incident, Japan's Manchurian policy was carried out through the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, and with the development of the China Affair, the China Affairs Board was established. It cannot be denied that there was no centralization in this system. Furthermore, both these bodies were merely organs to adjust contact, and to carry out any single policy it was necessary to gain the approval of the Finance Ministry for financial matters, of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for materials, and to seek understanding in numerous other directions. There were times when such actions took so much time that when certain projects finally were put into effect they had lost much of their efficacy because the appropriate time had gone by.

Centralization Desired

Because of such conditions, the centralization of the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, and the Overseas Ministry was looked forward to. And with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the vast Southern Regions entered the scene and the demand for the establishment of a central organ increased. After the centralization of administration, the Government planned this epoch-

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TANI EXHORTS MEN LEAVING GAIMUSHO

Asks Those Joining New Ministry to Help Execute Nation's Policies

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani on Saturday bid farewell to his subordinates who are to join the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which will be opened today.

Nearly all officials in the East Asia and South Seas Bureaus and a portion of officials in the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office are slated to enter the service of the new Ministry.

The farewell ceremony was held at noon in the open space in the center of the compound of the Foreign Office.

The officials who are to leave the service of the Foreign Office gathered in front of a placard put up in the center of the open space with the inscription "Officials Needed by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs".

Around them stood their colleagues who will remain in the Foreign Office.

All assembled officials turned in the direction of the Imperial Palace with bowed heads.

Then Foreign Minister Tani stepped from the group of officials who are to stay in front of the group of departing officials, and in a short farewell address expressed a wish that the departing officials would join with those who were to remain in assisting in the execution of national policy.

Responding on behalf of the departing officials, Foreign Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto said that in the spirt of the Foreign Office he and his colleagues who were to go to the new Ministry with him would do their best to help bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful conclusion.

The shouting of Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor by all ended the ceremony.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry Is Inaugurated

SWEEPING REVISION

Simplification of Administrative Service Long Desired Done by Tojo Cabinet

The most sweeping reorganization of the nation's administrative system, ever effected in Japan, will be realized today.

It involves the simplification of the administrative service, creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and unification of the administration of affairs in Japan Proper and overseas territories.

More than 90 Imperial ordinances and two Cabinet ordinances, necessary to make the reorganization a reality, will be promulgated today to go into effect at once.

The realization of the reorganization means the materialization of a multitude of plans for the conversion of the nation's peacetime structure into a wartime one which have been under discussion ever since June of this year.

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, which has come into being today to propel the vigorous execution of the vital national policies for the construction of Greater East Asia, will be held at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. following the Court ceremony in which the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be installed.

The ceremony will be attended by the whole official body of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the officials of the East Asia Training Institute and the officials of the Kwantung Bureau and the South Seas Government who are resident in Tokyo.

The ceremony will open with national group rites, following which instructions will be given by the new Minister.

The whole assembly will then lunch at the dining hall of the Premier's residence. After this, the bureau chiefs and sectional chiefs of the new Ministry will be received by the Minister.

The new Minister's address will be recorded for broadcasting over a nation-wide hook-up at 7:30 p.m.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has been created by the extraordinary decision of the Tojo Cabinet. The Overseas Affairs Ministry, the China Affairs Board, the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau and 31 bureaus and 12 divisions will be abolished. To be newly created will be, besides the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, 24 bureaus and one division. The Insurance Board, the Electricity Board and three other independent bureaus and one independent bureau will be converted into the ordinary bureaus, i.e., bureaus attached to a Ministry.

In order to keep up efficiency despite the curtailment in the Government personnel, the necessary measures will be effected, such as the payment of wartime diligence allowances and the lengthening of the working hours by one hour.

The Overseas Affairs Ministry, the China Affairs Board, the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Board, the East Asia and the South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Office and other organs having to do with administration in Greater East Asia will be absorbed into the newly created Ministry.

In order to place administration in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto and administration in the Japanese mainland, plans are afoot to inaugurate a policy for solidifying the two administrations as one.

Observers' Comment

Political observers commenting on the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs declared that the coordination and propelling of political, economic and cultural policies toward the various foreign nations and the territories within the Greater East Asia Sphere by the new Ministry will be a definite step toward consolidating Japan's wartime structure, according to Domei.

They added that the work of the new Ministry also constitutes in-

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JAPAN-CHINA GROUP FETES SECOND YEAR

Wang Ching-Wei, Other Notables Attend Auspicious Meeting of Culture Society

Domei

NANKING, October 31.—The Japan-China Cultural Society convened at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Society's Peace Hall to celebrate the auspicious occasion of the second anniversary of its founding, it was reported.

The Society was organized two years ago for the express purpose of fostering cultural relationship between China and Japan, in which great progress was reported.

Aside from President Wang Ching-wei, honorary president of the Society, and Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, there were in attendance at the meeting more than 500 prominent men from military, civil, and official circles.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, chief of the directors of the Society, opened the meeting with a welcome address, followed by President Wang, who by virtue of his position in the Society, gave an inspiring speech driving home the fact that the strengthening of cultural ties between the two countries is most urgent. Immediately after President Wang's speech, Ambassador Shigemitsu and Takashi Ota, Chief of the Liaison Bureau of the China Affairs Board, read their congratulatory messages.

The meeting came to an end when the members moved to the China Affairs Board's Hall to view the art works of both Japan and China which were on display.

Reorganization Set For Domestic Set-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

portant progress toward attaining the objectives of the present war and toward establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Outlining the steps leading up to the creation of the Ministry, these observers recalled that immediately after the Manchurian Incident, the Manchurian Affairs Board was established, and Japan's policies with regard to Manchoukuo have been conducted through this institution. Later, with the outbreak of the China Affair, the China Affairs Board came into being for the handling of administrative affairs pertaining to China.

The work of these two boards sometimes overlapped the work of the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office as well as the work of the Overseas Ministry, these observers pointed out. However since these organs will all be merged into the new Ministry, all of the complications and duplications heretofore existing among them will be wiped out and administrative work will be coordinated and centralized, they predicted.

The fact that Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto will be transferred from the jurisdiction of the now defunct Overseas Ministry to the Home Ministry will also go a long way toward improving administration in those territories, the observers said.

Trade Included

Summing up the work of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, they said it will be empowered to conduct administration of Japan's various political affairs relating to the Greater East Asia Sphere with the exception of Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. Its work will include the protection of Japan's foreign trade, the handling of matters pertaining to the Japanese residents within the Sphere, emigration to the same area, development of natural resources and cultural work in the Sphere, supervision of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Seas Mandated Islands, direction and supervision of diplomats stationed in the countries within the orbit, and all administrative work necessary for closer cooperation with the Army and Navy within the occupied territories in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was stressed, however, that matters of a purely diplomatic nature do not come under the jurisdiction of the new Ministry.

Interest Focussed On U.S. Elections

(Continued From Page 1)

prosecution of war.

The interest of the American people at large in the coming elections is not so great as they displayed in the Presidential election of 1940.

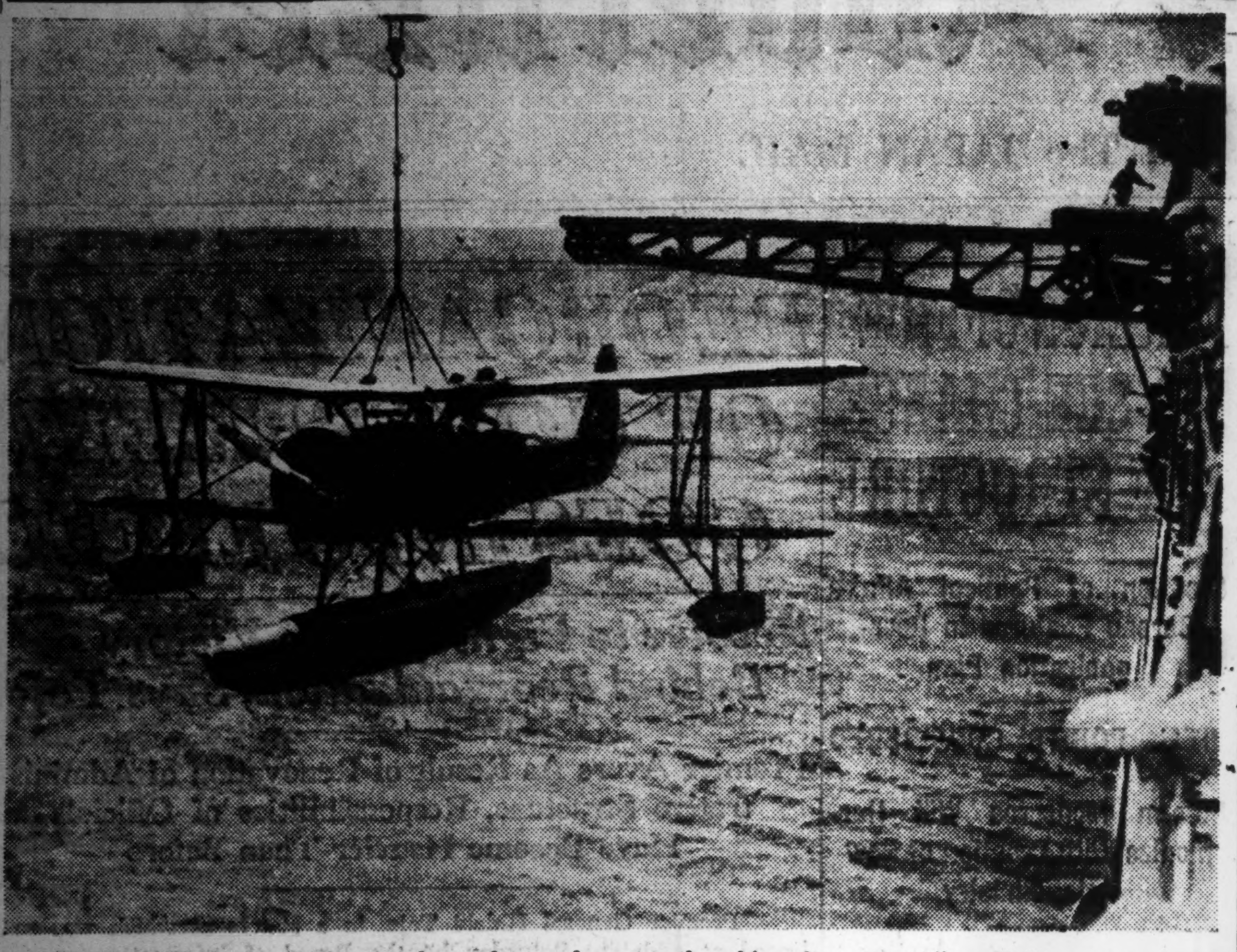
Democrats Favored

The Roosevelt administration is skilled in dealing with the election situation. Most observers have no doubt that the Democrats will triumph over the Republicans in the Congressional elections and the gubernatorial elections.

The reputation of the Roosevelt administration has been dealt a rather severe blow by the mistakes which have been repeatedly committed by it in the conduct of war. The general expectation is that the worsening sentiment of the American people toward the Roosevelt administration will be reflected to a large extent in the results of the coming elections.

An investigation by the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion shows that in New York State, where the Democrats have been dominant for years, 53 per cent of the voters favor George Dewey the Republican candidate for governor.

Eyes of the Navy



Shown above is one of the crack seaplanes of the Imperial Navy being lifted back on to its mother-ship after a scouting flight.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

OVERSEAS MINISTRY AIDED DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

making reorganization, and after the basic principles were laid by the Planning Boards, decided upon its realization at the September 1 Cabinet meeting.

By this decision, the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the East Asia Bureau and the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office, and the Overseas Ministry were scheduled for absorption by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto, under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry were to be placed with Japan under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry.

After the Cabinet decision, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Eichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislative Bureau, headed negotiations with the leaders of the offices concerned regarding plans for the Ministry of Greater East Asia, and on September 11, the principles were decided upon. Together with these principles measures were taken for the administrative centralization of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, and Japan Proper, and for the reorganization of the Foreign Office.

The organization of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be true to the spirit of the simplification of administration and will be composed of four bureaus, the General Affairs Bureau, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Bureau, and the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau, and a council room and a secretariate.

The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will have jurisdiction over Japan's various affairs (not including pure diplomacy) relating to Greater East Asia (except Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto); the protection of Japanese merchants in the foreign nations within Greater East Asia; affairs dealing with Japanese subjects resident in foreign nations in Greater East Asia.

The new Ministry will also manage matters dealing with settlers in these regions, with the establishment of colonies, and with cultural affairs. It will control the affairs of the Kwantung Bureau and the South Seas Government, direct and supervise diplomats and consuls in the area, and manage contact between the Military Administration of the occupied areas cooperating with the Army and Navy.

After the fundamental principles of the ministry were decided upon at the Cabinet meeting, the Legislation Bureau hastened final plans, and the Privy Council began discussions with Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-Chairman of the Council, as chief of a committee made up of 11 advisers. Beginning on September 9, discussions regarding the establishment of the ministry and the administrative centralization of Japan Proper and outside districts were held seven times. The final discussion was held on September 21, and on September 28 the general meeting of the Privy Council reached a decision.

The Cabinet then made its decision and it was planned to establish the new ministry on October 1. Because various other important matters, however, such as the simplification of administration and the administrative centralization of Japan Proper and the outside districts, and measures related to these matters were taking place, the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was postponed one month.

It is due to the Tojo Cabinet's decisive judgment that the hitherto disorganized organs have been united and that various measures dealing with Greater East Asia have been centralized under firm coordination with the Military Administrations. The work of the Privy Council in encouraging and bringing about the simplification of administration, the administrative centralization of Japan Proper and outside districts, and the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the fact that it too made swift decisions cannot be forgotten.

Retrospection of the history of the now defunct Overseas Ministry furnishes a good barometer of Japan's overseas development and the expansion of Japan's strength up to the present.

The first step in connection with overseas territory was taken when Taiwan became a Japanese possession as the result of the Sino-Japanese War. Taiwan Business Bureau, under the supervision of the Prime Minister, was established in June, 1895 while a governor-general was stationed in Taiwan to administer to civil affairs.

In 1896, an Overseas Ministry was newly established to take under its independent control all business related to colonial territories, however, due to tightness of finance, the Ministry was abolished after about a year's existence, and the Taiwan Business Bureau revived again, which was also abolished in about a year's time and all business in connection with Taiwan transferred to the control of the Home Ministry.

It goes without saying that the efforts of the Ministry laid a way for the establishment of the Southern Regions development plan which has been seriously considered since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It must be added that some business companies, including the Taiwan Development Company, and the South Development Company, have contributed their share in the development of those overseas regions, in cooperation with the Ministry.

In spite of the ups and downs experienced by the Ministry it set up the extraordinary overseas investigation department in February this year with the purpose of making thorough investigation in the affairs of the South. The same department consisted of all the officials of the Ministry under the Vice-Minister and also of some civilian authorities on the South.

The Overseas Ministry deserves much credit for its contributions to the development of Manchoukuo and the building up of a firm foundation for the future development of the Southern Regions.

The Manchoukuo Empire is so closely related to Japan that the importance to Japan of its development can not be overestimated. In 1918 the same Ministry sent out the first party of armed colonizers to Iyasaka village who were followed by other parties in the consecutive years.

For development of the South, the Overseas Ministry had only one department called the South Seas Affairs Bureau. In 1940 the same Bureau was enlarged and divided into two sections, namely the North Development and South Development Bureaus. Since then the South Development Bureau has done its utmost in collecting data on the South, and in making minute investigations regarding the natural resources thus laying an adequate foundation for future development.

Overseas Bureau Organized

Subsequently, with the acquirement of South Karafuto as the result of the Russo-Japanese War, the lease of Kwantung, and the recognition of the Japanese protectorate of Chosen, the Overseas Affairs Bureau was organized within the Cabinet in 1910 for the purpose of administering to overseas territories. However, the Overseas Affairs Bureau was again abolished due to readjustments in administrative affairs and the business transferred to the Local Affairs Section of the Home Ministry. The Overseas Bureau, under the direct control of the Cabinet, was again revived in 1917.

When Japan assumed mandatory authority over the South Sea Islands, as the outcome of the World War in 1922, the Overseas Bureau was changed to the Overseas Business Bureau in November of the same year, but in December, 1924 again returned to its former status of Overseas Bureau of the Cabinet. About this time voices began to be raised for the establishment of a unified organ for administration of overseas territories, and after considerable difficulties accompanying its creation the Overseas Ministry came into being on June 10, 1929. Colonial administration, involving the question of colonists and overseas colonial administration was brought under one control for the first time since suggestion were first made in 1895 for the establishment of an organ for overseas administration. However, the Overseas Ministry still received treatment like a stepchild, its appropriation often reduced and at times threatened with abolition, but in face of all these ups and downs, the Ministry has well fulfilled its mission with regard to the overseas territories.

The Manchurian Affairs Bureau, which has been merged into the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was inaugurated in September, 1934 and since then it has contributed greatly to the development of Manchoukuo. In 1935, it founded the Japanese and Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission, and in 1935 and 1936 it was responsible for abolition of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo. The same Bureau also set up the Manchoukuo five years project which it founded the Manchoukuo Development Corporation and Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. Many other measures for the development of the country, such as the increase production of the Showa steel works of the Manchoukuo Industrial Development Corporation, and the systematizing and enlarging of the marine transportation facilities on the coastal lines facing the Japan Sea were introduced.

The China Affairs Bureau was inaugurated in December, 1938 with the purpose of speeding up the conclusion of the China Affair and of constructing a New China. Under the leadership of the three Director-Generals of the same Bureau, namely Lieutenant-Generals Heisuke Yanagawa, Teiichi Suzuki, Genshichi Oikawa, the rehabilitation of the Japanese occupied areas was speedily particularly has contributed to the economic development of North China, and by supplying necessary wartime materials it has achieved a great service in prompting the growth of the Japan's fighting power.

To Study in Nippon Schools

SHANGHAI.—A group of 32 Chinese students took examinations at the Young Men's Hall here for scholarships offered by the Shanghai Special Municipality for study in schools in Japan.

RESOLVE TO FIGHT BEHIND NEW MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

and our cooperation increasingly more intimate and cordial. At this opportunity our nation hopes for the further prosperity of these friendly countries and, at the same time, earnestly desires that our cooperation with our allies such as Germany and Italy will become ever more intimate.

"With regard to the unification of the domestic and overseas territorial administrations, the Government intend to unify them as far as possible in conformity with actual circumstances and developments in the overseas territories, leaving no stone unturned to manifest the unified total power of the nation throughout the whole domain of our Empire which constitutes the core of Greater East Asia.

"With the strengthening of the administrative structure as the turning point, the Government, with renewed determination to exert their efforts to take the lead in overcoming the unprecedented crisis, are profoundly solicitous of setting the mind of His Imperial Majesty at rest.

Heavier Responsibilities

"As a result of the renovation of the administrative structure the responsibilities of Government officials have become heavier than before. Therefore, the Government officials of our country with deep self-reflection must become the model of the people regardless of whether they remain at home to attend to wartime administration or go out to work in the different parts of Greater East Asia. I keenly feel that they must, with the same spirit as that of the officers and men at the front, each with the determination to do the work of [illegible] men, do everything in their [illegible] in the service of His Imperial Majesty and the St[illegible]

"I earnestly hope that our people will understand the real intention of the Government regarding the present reorganization of the structure and extend their whole-hearted support and cooperation by simplifying and strengthening their lives as far as possible, whether in their homes or in their occupations, and thus march forward to surmount the present crisis."

Soong Assumes Duties

Domei

CANTON, October 31.—T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, who returned to Chungking recently from the United States for the first time since his appointment abroad as Foreign Minister, yesterday formally assumed the foreign portfolio in a ceremony held at the Chungking Foreign Ministry, according to advices received here today.

New Appointments Abroad Announced By Foreign Ministry

The Foreign Office on Saturday announced the appointment of Yoshitane Kiuchi, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, as Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Turkey and the appointment of Masaki Obara, Financial Commissioner stationed in Nanking, as concurrently Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking. In addition, the Foreign Office disclosed the appointment of Yutaka Oyato and Naokichi Katsuta, secretaries of the Foreign Office, as Consul-General and Consul at Hanoi, respectively, as well as the appointment of Yayoi Nagaiwa, secretary of the Foreign Office as First-Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Portugal.

Foreign Office To See Change Of Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

success of the new arrangement in the Foreign Office will depend upon the manner in which the Political Affairs Bureau will work.

Three Aims Explained

The aim of the reform is threehold. It is to unify the administration of affairs in Japan Proper and overseas territories, coordinate the work of constructing Greater East Asia with the administration of foreign affairs, and simplify officials business.

The business of the Commerce and South Seas Bureaus has partly been transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. On the other hand, the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry has been elevated in status and expanded. The reformed bureau will be like a board, and its head, an investigator of the chokunin rank, will be under the direct supervision of the Foreign Vice-Minister. The new system of an investigator of the chokunin rank constitutes a revival in a different form of the system of an information bureau which was abolished at the end of 1940.

The expansion of the Investigation Bureau connotes that the Government has realized anew the importance of the Bureau whose chief function is to carry on publicity work.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

consist of only four bureaus—general affairs, Manchurian affairs, China affairs, and South Seas. From this we seem to see how anxious the Government is to make the new Ministry an efficient organization.

Thus, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry will attend to the management of various affairs having to do with that region, except those which are purely diplomatic. In other words, the Ministry will play a leading role in construction work which may be termed "finishing touch" to military operations. Weighty, indeed, is the mission of the Ministry which must mobilize the total strength of the inhabitants of Greater East Asia in fulfilment of conditions for the prosecution of the war.

It requires no reiteration that the whole of Greater East Asia now stands in the maelstrom of a titanic struggle with the Imperial Forces putting up gallant fighting over a vast area. All measures taken must conform to military operations. In running the Ministry, the utmost care must be taken to insure closest unity with the Services both at home and at outposts. Only when perfect unity between military operations and construction work has been attained can a powerful structure for winning victory be built up.

That this epochal administrative structure has been brought into being in the short span of two months since the creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was decided upon on September 1, is a matter for congratulation from the standpoint of the augmentation of our combative strength. The great pains and efforts of the Government are deserving of admiration, while the Privy Council's great diligence is to be rated high.

Respect for Law

NICHI NICHI—Today, Justice Day, the Ministry of Justice will hold meetings in Tokyo, Osaka, and in more than 50 other places throughout the nation to improve respect for the control economy laws. The object of these meetings is to bolster the spirit for respecting the law and to push forward the smooth progress of controlled economy.

In Germany crimes arising during emergency conditions against life, limb, and fortune are regarded as parasitic and dealt with accordingly. At this time, Japan is fighting America and Britain, the Powers of the world. Not longer should a liberalistic interpretation of the law be allowed.

It is the natural demand of human living that wherever there is a nation there is law, and wherever there is law it is the people's duty to respect and honor it. Especially in Japan, the Constitution is the base, and the various laws are only effective after Imperial approval. All ordinances and laws are proclaimed only after Imperial sanction. To honor the Constitution and respect the law is, therefore, a fundamental necessity and demand. The strengthening of controlled economy is absolutely necessary for the progress of the war. It should be understood anew what significance that holds and that that is the way leading to Japan's glorious victory.

TAX INCREASE PLANNED BY MANCHOU EMPIRE

Wholesale Revision Contemplated to Increase Direct Consumption Levy

Domei

HSINKING, October 31.—The Manchoukuo Government is planning to make a wholesale revision of the State taxation system, involving an increase of direct consumption taxes, it is learned here today.

The present plan, which includes the revision of the sake tax, special sales tax, soft drink tax, etc., and the establishment of a new trade tax, is expected to increase the general State revenue from taxes by ¥140,000,000 to ¥600,000,000 it is understood.

The new taxes will take effect from December 1 or January 1 next year.

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INTERESTING EVENTS MARK 3RD DAY OF MEIJI SHRINE MEET

Competition waxed furious between the delegations of picked athletes from every part of Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and China on the third day of the Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet Saturday. Thousands of athletes out of the total group of 30,000 battled to gain honors for their respective districts or countries in a number of interesting events. Left: The bicycle obstacle race, one of the many events which have been chosen for their special value as wartime sporting events. Center: War wounded cheerfully participate in calisthenics. Right: Polo, traditionally the sport of kings, but also a valuable sport for bolstering physical fitness in wartime.

True World Happiness Will Come Only After U.S., Britain Crushed

Correspondents Back From America and England Describe Atrocities of Enemies; Give Reasons Why Japan Must Beat Them Completely

Mankind will never know real happiness unless the United States and Britain discard their arrogance and greed for world domination and repent for their past tyranny and exploitations. If America and Britain persist in upholding their present attitude, Japan must fight the current war to a finish, and completely annihilate the two nations, for only thus will a "new day" dawn with true happiness for all peoples of the world. The creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be fully realized only when the Powers, now trying to dictate to the entire world are humbled.

The foregoing is the conclusion drawn from a round-table discussion conducted under the auspices of the King magazine. The atrocities of the Americans and British furnish every reason why Japan must come out a winner in the War of Greater East Asia. The discussion was attended by Sho Saito, professor of Toyo University and a member of the Special Committee of the Education Ministry, Chuji Hagiwara, of the Domei News Agency, Yuichi Kobayashi, head of the New York office of the Yomiuri-Hochi, Keiko Akiyama, head of the San Francisco office of Domei, and Kozo Minafuji, head of the London office of Domei.

The translated version of the round-table discussion is as follows:

Must Know Enemy

Reporter of the King magazine: Articles had been published prior to the war with respect to the tyrannical history of British and American rule. Certain Japanese people, influenced by long years of British and American propaganda, were quite ignorant of the diabolical and inhuman character of the people with whom they were dealing. Others held very simple and optimistic views that since Americans and British had no national concept they would be defeated in a short time. Such ideas are very dangerous, and it behooves us to acquaint the Japanese people with the real character of our enemies.

In this connection, we would like to hear from the people who have recently returned to Japan about their experiences, either from standpoint of ideology or what they have actually heard and seen. Will you please begin, Mr Hagiwara.

Hagiwara: Too many people, who have gone abroad, have returned with the impression that the Americans and British are perfect gentlemen. However, underneath the thin outer veneer of a gentleman, the psychological attitude of "a rich man does not fight" prevailed throughout America and Britain.

In analyzing this gentleman psychology, it would seem that there are three different attitudes when dealing with another nation or race. The first is the gentleman's attitude, or putting it bluntly, cajolery. However when inhuman practices are prolonged over a long period, the time will eventually come when cajolery alone will not produce results. Now, the next hand to be played is one of intimidation. A good example of American and British cajolery and intimidation is evidenced in the state of affairs for about one year prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with intimidation gradually gaining force. However, when war was declared, in spite of all the threats, the Americans and British threw off their attitude of "rich man does not fight" and showed themselves in their true nature—the third attitude of bestial cruelty.

There are many instances to attest to this transition. From cajolery to intimidation, from intimidation to cruelty. The Americans and the British can be well compared to wolves in sheeps' clothing. A few cases can be cited to prove this fact.

A book called "Violence in Nicaragua" uncovers the true circumstances surrounding the Nicaraguan affair. Nicaragua declared war on Japan, following United States' action, but in reality they have not even dispatched a single man to the front nor are they desirous of war with Japan. Nicaragua was forced into this action, because America played her hands very cleverly some 18 years ago in 1924.

Wanted to Dig Canal

Nicaragua, bordering Panama, occupies the narrowest strip in the American continent. The United States wanted to dig a canal there and bring it under American domination or if chance permitted, to annex it. However a group of nationalists in Nicaragua would not listen to America's words. For this reason the United States on the pretext of protecting their rights in the neighboring territory and to subdue the revolution, dispatched troops, and stirred up confusion, killing many Nicaraguan people.

America went beyond the mere subdual of the revolution. Photographs taken at the time would testify to what was actually done. I would hesitate to publish in any magazine the innumerable cases of cruelty and lawlessness committed by the Americans in Nicaragua.

"Violence in Nicaragua" was written by the patriotic Nicaraguan General Nogales of Spanish blood who hated the Americans with all his soul. This General, witnessing all the violences committed by the Americans in his country, and unable to repress his resentment and indignation fled to South America where he published his book.

Someone brought this book into the United States and had it translated from the Spanish into English. Always alert to money making, a certain publisher, printed the book. The United States Department of State was quite unaware of the publication until some 2,000 copies had already been scattered, of which I obtained a copy after considerable effort.

Roosevelt now follows the policy of good neighbors, but 18 years ago Coolidge did the opposite. Thus the Central and South American countries do not trust the United States.

Another instance of bestial cruelty is the treatment of the negroes in the south. Although the Americans advocate that theirs is a land of democracy, culture and civilization, they have not been able to prevent lynching, which is carried out with indescribable horrors.

The negro who is singled out for lynching is hung by the neck to a high branch of a tree, then dropped down by the rope into a barrel of tar set underneath. After dipping in the tar the poor victim is covered with feathers and left hanging from a tree on the roadside.

Of course some voices are raised in protest, with a bill for abolition of lynching introduced each year to Congress but is strangely suppressed every time. No vote is even cast for the passage or rejection for the bill, as the filibuster method is employed to retard such measures brought up for action. If some member brings up the bill, a Congress member from one of the southern states takes the floor and employs the whole time in discussion of some trivial question. This is one of the well known features of the American Congress. Observing such proceedings from the visitors' gallery, we could not help but entertain doubts as to what was meant by democracy and humanitarianism.

Example of Atrocity

The great massacre at Amritsar is an example of British atrocity. A festival was held in Amritsar, Punjab Province, in 1919, where large crowds, including women and children, had gathered for shopping and sightseeing. A small group, whose indignation had been roused against British oppression, made their way into the festival crowd and was swallowed up in the mass of some 20,000 men and women, young and old, who had gathered for the festivities. On the ground that they had violated the order forbidding gatherings, the British General, in command of the army, stationed his men with machine-guns at the only entrance to the square and opened fire into the crowd, keeping this up for ten minutes until the entire supply of shots had been exhausted. Unarmed and helpless women and children were shot down with the rest of the crowd.

Two thousand people near the entrance were mercilessly shot down or wounded. Those in the rear were saved only because the bullets failed to reach them across the piles of fallen bodies. The wounded were left suffering and orders forbade any aid from being rendered so that lives that might have been saved were lost. Some tried to escape by scaling the walls but the heartless general had them shot to death. All this has been admitted in the presence of the investigation committee.

Kobayashi: The discrimination against the negroes is indeed terrible. In the South, the negroes have separate compartments in trains and are seated in separate sections in the theaters. The first-class hotels will not put up negro guests. A group of negro university students forming a musical band, was invited by the Investigation Committee on Pacific Problems to play for them. However they were refused entrance to the hotel where the gathering was being held. There are some stores that absolutely refuse to sell anything to the negroes. I once read an article written by a negro, very active in politics, demanding that they be given the same treatment in hotels as the whites.

King reporter: Don't the negroes rise in vengeance against the lynching of their fellowmen?

Hagiwara: The standard of education is low and also as the negroes are not given an opportunity to unite, they have done nothing so far.

Akiyama: There was a time when the whole negro village rose against the white men and chased them out, but since then the negroes have been too oppressed to do anything.

Minafuji: If the negroes should dare do anything like that, they would only be severely punished, undoubtedly receiving far greater cruelties.

Negroes Are Oppressed

Hagiwara: The negroes are resigned to their helplessness. There are supposed to be 12,000,000 negroes against America's total population of 130,000,000. The number of negroes registered at 12,000,000 but actually there is about one-half as many unregistered negroes, whose births have not been registered in order to avoid conscription in the army, payment of taxes and for other reasons. From this it can be seen how unreliable the American birth registration system really is. The negro birth rate greatly exceeds that of the whites, so before long the negroes are expected to top the 20,000,000 mark.

Akiyama: The negroes say that they advocate the increasing of birth rate to make inroads into the white social world. Of course, this was said jokingly to me by some negro leaders, but the words struck me as very amusing, for the increase of negro population is a source of fear to the Americans.

Reporter: Foreign dispatches published in the newspapers say that former Ambassador Grew warned the American people not to belittle Japan, but at the same time he is said to have given out reports of maltreatment of internees in Japan. Is this true?

Hagiwara: Yes, it is so.

Saito: I recently came back from visiting Peking and Tientsin and was very much surprised at the magnanimous treatment accorded the internees there. I met many British and Americans out in the streets and I did not expect any enemy national would be allowed such freedom.

The military men and diplomats were interned but other nationals were released after investigation. They were allowed to go out freely during the day although ordered to stay indoors at night. I was surprised at the leniency shown to the enemy nationals, in contrast to the cruel internment of the Japanese farmers in the United States as well as the second generation Japanese.

Minafuji: In Shonanto, on the way back to Japan, I saw a large number of British war captives. What surprised me was that these prisoners were operating trucks while, others also were walking in the streets without any guards.

Reporter: I don't see how the Americans can spread such false statements about maltreatment when they are in reality being treated so magnanimously. Mr. Minafuji, please tell us how the British treated the Japanese.

Minafuji: We were interned in England on an isle approximately the size of Awaji Island about a three hours' trip by boat from Fleetwood. We were fenced in with strong barbed wire barricades and were watched by armed guards whenever we went for a walk.

Hagiwara: Such conditions are almost impossible to surmise when compared to the treatment accorded in Japan.

Japanese Are Mistreated

Minafuji: When we heard of the hardships suffered by the Japanese interned in India on board the Tatuta Maru from Lourenco Marques, our blood certainly boiled. The Japanese from Singapore and Malaya were badly mistreated even before they were sent to India. About $400,000 (Straits Dollars) in cash and $600,000 of jewelry and precious metals, a total of $1,000,000, were confiscated from the Japanese. Although, the authorities said that they were merely holding it for safekeeping while in internment, nothing was returned although negotiations were made later. There were some very pitiable cases of those who lost their hard-earned savings of many years of labor.

The Japanese in India, Burma and Malaya, numbering some 3,000 in all, were eventually interned in a camp near Delhi. The inhuman treatment of the Japanese in India was beyond description. The treatment of the internees was differentiated according to whether they were Orientals or Europeans.

The Japanese were treated in the same manner as the Indian natives. The food was so terrible that it couldn't be eaten. Six Japanese were crowded into a tent, usually occupied by four Indian soldiers. It was freezing weather when the Japanese reached Northern India and they could not sleep on account of the cold, having received only one or two thin sheets for cover.

When summer came the temperature went up to 120 degrees. In this camp of 3,000 there were only 40 toilets, with half the number always out of order. As a result filth accumulated and flies bred by millions. All the children were affected by measles, followed by dysentery which spread with alarming speed. Sixty people died out of the 3,000.

Only one doctor was in attendance at the men's camp and one in the women's camp. Fortunately, there were seven Japanese doctors interned in the camp who devoted themselves untiringly to the care of the sick. Dysentery at its worst claimed one death each day. No funeral services could be held for the dead, the only ritual being an announcement at the morning service saying "So and so has died. Let us offer a moment of silent prayer for the deceased." The internees always gathered in the morning to pay their respects to the Imperial Palace, Ise Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine.

The British flaunt the idea that theirs is a gentlemen's country and a chosen land of humanitarianism but when it comes to the question of treatment of the colored races they considered them no better than animals.

Reporter: Our countrymen have certainly undergone great humiliations and sufferings. Mr. Akiyama, will you please tell us about American conditions?

(To Be Continued)

OVERSEAS MINISTER RECALLS PAST WORK

Hiroya Ino Issues Encouraging Statement at Ceremony for Closing Office

Recalling the noble missions of the Overseas Affairs Ministry in the field of colonial administration, Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino issued a special statement to all members of the Ministry at 10:30 a.m. Saturday during the ceremony marking the abolition of the same Government Office. In his talk, Mr. Ino outlined the general duties which were shouldered by the Overseas Ministry as well as the numerous outstanding accomplishments as follows:

"On June 10, 1929, the Overseas Affairs Ministry was created as the organ for the unified control of administrative affairs in Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Kwantung Province and the Japanese possessions in the South Sea Islands.

"The principal missions of this Ministry were to extend encouragement, protection and guidance to Japanese emigrants and also to give guidance, encouragement and subsidies to Japanese overseas development undertakings so that they may prosper and contribute toward enhancement of the national destiny.

Devoted Utmost Effort

"To the fulfilment of these missions the whole staff of the Ministry devoted their utmost.

"During the Manchurian Incident, business relative to the Kwantung Province and to the guidance and encouragement of development undertakings in Manchuria was transferred to the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau.

"With the establishment of the China Affairs Board following the outbreak of the China Affair, business relative to the encouragement and guidance of development undertakings in China was delegated to that Board.

"Despite these changes in the administrative business of the Overseas Affairs Ministry, we, in pursuance of the policy of solidifying both the Japanese mainland and overseas territories as one unit, continually attended to colonial administration. We inaugurated, and have been endeavoring to carry out, the plan for sending 1,000,000 Japanese households to the Continent in 20 years. At the same time, we have been taking charge of extending protection, guidance and encouragement to emigrants and development undertakings in South China, the South Sea Islands and Central and South America.

"At this important juncture under the War of Greater East Asia, our efforts for the solidifying of the Japanese mainland and overseas territories as one unit have borne fruit, and the stage has been reached where administrative business in both the Japanese mainland and overseas territories can be placed under one unified control.

"This has prompted certain changes in order to cope with the new stage. The business relative to the Governments-General of Chosen and Taiwan and the Karafuto Government and which has hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Affairs Minister, has been transferred to the Minister for Home Affairs.

Unified Control Necessary

"In regard to business relative to emigration, migration and colonial development undertakings, it has become necessary that various measures concerning politics, economy and culture in Greater East Asia should be placed under one unified control.

"This is the reason why the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the East Asia and the South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Office, and the Overseas Affairs Ministry have been abolished and all business relative to Greater East Asia, with the exception of the Japanese mainland, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto, has been transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"The new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to come into being tomorrow. We are all filled with deep emotion. The entire staff of the Ministry, with full cognizance of the real significance of this administrative change and with full realization of the prevailing situation, pledge themselves to make wholehearted devotion to public service."

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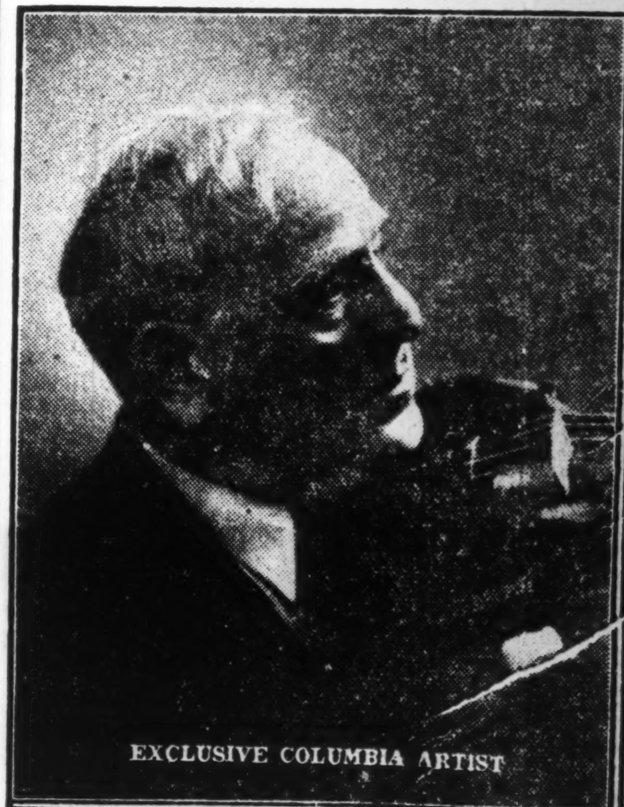

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KHOOB WILL ATTEND ASIA WRITERS' MEET

Participating Authority on Indian Literature Spurred Independence Move

H. N. Khoob, former director of the Indo Dokuritsu Remmei, Yokohama branch, and an authority on Indian literature will attend the Greater East Asia Literature Conference at Tokyo on November 4 and 5. Well acquainted with both Japanese and Indian culture and well-known as an essayist. Mr. Khoob was formerly editor of an Indian daily in India, where he was connected with the Indian National Congress Party. He has played an active part in the establishment of the independence movement here ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and is now busily engaged in promoting further stages of Indo-Japanese cultural and literary relationship.

D. I. Mahtani and R. D. Hasrajani, president and vice-president respectively of the Indian Merchants Association of Yokohama, will also attend the conference.

Meanwhile, the Mongolian representatives to the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference to be held in Tokyo, including Shuyo Koike, chairman of the Mongolian Penman's Club, and Mr. Hochenghua arrived Saturday morning at Shimonoseki.

Joining forces with Manchurian and Chinese representatives at Shimonoseki, they were scheduled to leave Shimonoseki for Tokyo on board the special express Sakura at 10 p.m. the same evening.

Hsu-Hsi-ching, Counselor to the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China and editor of the Shanghai Chunghua Jipao who arrived in Tokyo Saturday to attend the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference scheduled to begin on November 3, declared: "Writers must not be content in producing only literary works but must keep pace with the times by facing the realities."

Mr. Hsu declared the literary men are expected to make great contributions toward the construction of a Greater East Asia.

TENNIS MATCHES TO BEGIN

Yokohama and Kobe German Teams to Start Interport Tilt Today

The tennis interport between the Yokohama and Kobe German teams will be held in Kobe, starting from this afternoon. A total of 56 matches will be played off, including 24 men's singles events, 12 men's doubles, 8 ladies singles, 4 ladies' doubles and 8 mixed doubles. Play will continue tomorrow and in the event that all the matches cannot be completed by then they will be resumed Tuesday morning.

According to Captain Burmester of the Yokohama team the results should be extremely close with Yokohama holding a slight edge in the men's events. He added that much depended on the singles match between Schutte and Baer, leading players on the Yokohama and Kobe teams. The Kanto Tennis and Handball contingents entrained for Kobe Saturday at noon.

The following players will represent the two teams:

Yokohama: Mrs. Deppe, Mrs. Egersdorf, Miss Broicher, Mrs. Keivnic, Schutte, E. Levedag Jr. Pekrun, G. Fachtmann, Dr. Engel, Von Morgen, Egersdorf, Burmester (captain, Roessler, Speringer, Luethge.

Kobe: Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Schllig, Mrs. Sttenbuck, Mrs. Kulpe, O. Baer, Hesse, Dr. Auhagen, Uzel, Bergmann, Zenger, Fink, V. Behr, Schaefer, Meyer, Orth and Flaechsenhar.

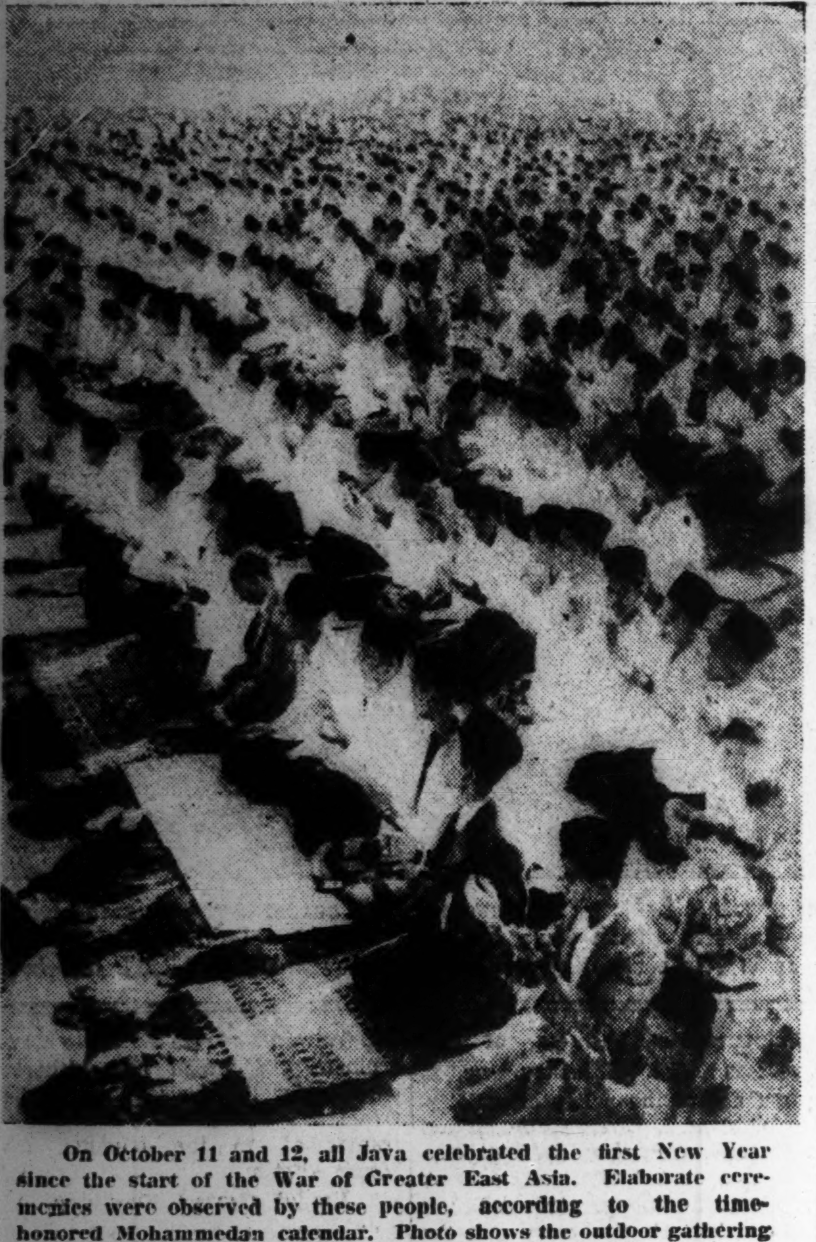
Two Sports Events at Y.C.A.C.

Two sports events will be staged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club grounds in Yokohama today, the German second hockey team meeting the Yokohama Higher Commercials from 9:30 sharp, while the Club's rugby fifteen will take on the Yokohama Technical College from 2:30 p.m. The following players will represent the two teams: German Hockey team: Messrs Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Arnold, Schloerb, Dohm (captain), Mueller, Henn, Fehlen, Ackenhausen, Mosler and Sonnenschein. Referee: Glombik. Y.C. and A.C.: Messrs G. Swanson, Petroff, Kranz, Remedios, Laballe, Harriss (captain), Planas, Agajan, F. Planas, Schoene, Weiss, Weidemann, Mandel and Handge. Referee: P. Lord.

Peking Reveals Statistics

PEKING.—Peking has 1,143,432 inhabitants grouped in 203,843 families and consuming monthly 9,802,677 catties of rice, 14,538,000 catties of wheat flour, 11,400,000 catties of millet flour, and 9,000,000 catties of millet and kaoliang. It also requires every month 3,024,000 boxes of matches and 1,621,000 cakes of soap, [illegible] made

New Year in Java



On October 11 and 12, all Java celebrated the first New Year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. Elaborate ceremonies were observed by these people, according to the time-honored Mohammedan calendar. Photo shows the outdoor gathering of the Mohammedans in Batavia during their daily prayer in direction of Mecca, the Holy City. Those wearing Fez caps in white have made a pilgrimage to the Holy City.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS
Masako Kanematu

There was a piano-recital at the Meiji-Seimei Hall on the evening of October 23. The program was as follows: "Organ Fantasie and Fugue" in G minor, by Bach-Liszt; the Beethoven-Sonata in E flat major, Op. 81a (Farewell); Chopin's "Phantasie" in F minor, Op. 49, and "Impromptu" in F flat major, Op. 36; the "Bourree Fantasque" by Chabrier; Albeniz's "In the Shadows of Palm-Trees" (from the "Spanish Songs"); and, Balakirew's "Islamey" (Fantasie Orientale).

In her playing of the "Organ Fantasie and Fugue", there was a slight misconception of the organ-effect. It is not necessary to play only loudly in order to give the impression of an organ-effect. The piano-forte is primarily a suggestive and a harmonic instrument, therefore any literal translation of the work is fatal, no matter what that work may be. In the Fugue, the different "voices" did not sound quite clear enough due to the lack of contrast in tone-coloring. In the subsequent items, many of the passages sounded ambiguous, because of her not over-carefulness in pedalling, and she should realize there are a host of dynamic-shades beside 'mezzo-forte" and "forte". Balakirew's "Islamey" was enjoyable enough so far as the author of the music was concerned. He, with Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, Cui and others, founded the present Russian School and like many other Russian composers, derived his musical incentives from the exotic, oriental atmosphere. The whole programme was well arranged and varied.

Leo Sirota

A pianoforte-recital was given at the Hibiya Public Hall on the evening of October 25 in aid of a Charitable Institute. The program included the Beethoven-Sonata in E flat major, Op. 31; Schumann's "Carnaval" and selections from Chopin, (3) Nocturn in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 1, (b) Valse in G flat major, Op. 70, No. 1, (c) Mazurka in F sharp minor, Op. 59, No. 3, (d) Ballade in G minor, Op. 23; and Liszt's transcriptions of Schubert ("Soiree de Vienne") and Mozart ("Don Juan Fantasie") concluded the program.

He is highly gifted physically, but in the Beethoven-Sonata he did not feel quite happy about it; the whole Sonata was played with a rather limited emotional contrast and the general fluency so glib that nearly all the gracefulness and lyric atmosphere were lost. In the "Carnaval" and the Chopin-items, although there were glimpses of delightful moments, it was still the energy and the vitality of his playing which was dominant. In the last two items of Liszt's transcriptions, he was at his best; the actual playing of those Octave-passages were so very interesting (and reminded one the foremost Octave-player of the bygone-days), that one almost ceased to worry about the style. He generously offered an Encore ("Hungarian Rhapsody"), which was thoroughly enjoyable and he seemed to be fresher than at the beginning after the long and trying ordeal.

Leonid Kreutzer

The second of a series of pianoforte concerts (1942-1943) was given on the evening of October 26 at the Hibiya Public Hall. His choice of programme that evening was, Sonata in A major, Op. 101 and Sonata in C minor (Pathetique), Op. 13, by Beethoven; Schumann's "Kinderszenen," Op. 15, and "Etudes Symphoniques", Op. 13; and Liszt's arrangements of Paganini-Caprices concluded the memorable evening.

Kreutzer's superb performances of the Beethoven-Sonatas that evening would be unforgettable; everything sounded so natural, and one wandered in a blissful Labyrinth of lyric beauty and was encountering a subtle drama at every turn. Even the most "over-loaded" and "unpianistic" passages (i.e. from the sonority point of view) sounded as if they were the most natural things in the world. The Sonata in C minor, in spite of its younger opus number, seems to have a more spontaneous inspiration than the profound beauty of the previous Sonata, and this is enhanced by its pianoforte style of writing. In the "Adagio cantabile," one would never forget those little dialogue between treble and bass, which was like a token of simple grace. In Schumann's "Kinderszenen," he unfolded the Album of younger-days with a caressing care and an indescribable longing, which were so touching; and in the last recollection, "the Poet speaks," one felt almost intuitively that there was a great tragedy even in a little story, too.

In the Paganini-Etudes (Liszt), all the violinistic idioms were reproduced with astonishing effect, and the famous "La Campanella" (from the Rondo of the Paganini Violin-Concerto No. 2 in B minor, Op. 7) sounded even better than the original. On the other hand, the "Caprice" No. 9 in E major ("La Chasse") would have sounded better in the original form and on the instrument Paganini had chosen. Throughout the whole programme, the tone of the pianoforte was extraordinarily clear and limpid, and the instrument yielded with utmost response to all the varied moods of this great artist. It was a wonderful evening altogether.

Willy Frey

A violin recital was given at the Nippon Seinen Kan last Tuesday evening. The first half of the programme consisted of Handel's Sonata in E, Bach's Unaccompanied Sonata in G minor, and Saint-Saens' Violin-Concerto in B minor, Op. 61. The "Poesy of Autumn" by Respighi. "Rondo" by Mozart-Kreisler, and Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen made-up the latter half of the program.

The seriousness of the performance was at once apparent. The Handel Sonata was played with a style and a tone befitting this noble, little work, and one only deplored the shortness of the beautiful slow-movement (Largo). In Bach's Unaccompanied Sonata, one wished the Adagio to be taken a little more broadly and the Siciliana's tempo to be a shade more languidly. In Saint-Saens' Concerto, he played the last movement with exhilaration and verve, which was very enjoyable. A very interesting work by Respighi was played for the first time in this country; the work was written by a composer who knew all the tantalizing secrets of the violin was obvious.

It was so refreshing to hear a healthy violin-tone, and Mr. Frey endowed almost every music with a sincerity of purpose that was so gratifying. His handling of the Bow was noteworthy, though he was sometimes not over-careful about his portamento. The quality of tone on the G string was particularly lovely. Kizen In at the piano partnered him perfectly. The whole program was very enjoyable.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL IS NEARING CLIMAX

Meiji Eleven Meeting Hosei—Keio Favored to Win Championship

STANDINGS
Kanto Gaikyu League

	Won	Tied	Lost
Keio	2	0	0
Waseda	2	0	1
Meiji	1	1	0
Hosei	1	0	1
Rikkyo	0	1	1
Nichidai	0	0	3

Intercollegiate football enters the half-way mark today with a double-header of the Kanto Gaikyu League at the Higashi-Fushimi grounds. Meiji fresh from last Sunday's triumph over Nichidai, meets Hosei from 1 p.m. The second battle pits Rikkyo against Nichidai.

As the battle for League supremacy continues, the play of the Keio eleven has marked them a strong favorite to cop the title. Admitting that it had a tough time nosing out Hosei, 6 to 0, it must be pointed out that the Keio eleven beat a tough little Hosei team, in its first tilt of the season.

Mita XI May Win

Judging from its recent 12—0 victory over Waseda, the Mita team appears destined to go places this season. It possesses a set of fast backs and a stout forward line running off a sound attack. Though boasting a strong squad, the Keio team individually ranks no opposition against such formidables as Narumi of Waseda, Murata of Hosei and many others. The thing, however, which stands out in this Keio eleven, is that it plays like a team. They play with coordination and a spirit that is splendid.

With such stalwarts as captain Yoshida, Miyoshi and Todo leading the attack, this team is believed to have fine chance of finishing the season undefeated.

Sizing up the other possible contenders for the title, the defending champion Meiji cannot be ignored. Though its backers were stunned at the way "little" Rikkyo man-handled Meiji in their 0 to 0 draw, there is little doubt that the Surugadai team has plenty of talent. Witness their 34-6 triumph over Nichidai last Sunday at Higashi-Fushimi.

The Yamahira brothers, Wakatake and Oda in the backfield, gives coach Hanaoka veteran players who should work wonders in attack. Speedy and experienced, they need just a bit more cooperation from their teammates up ahead to eat up yardage. Incidentally, the Keio-Meiji in December should be a whale of a battle and in all probability, the stake will be the championship.

Good Work Shown

In Sunday's breeze over Nichidai, Meiji came up with a whirlwind attack. The line was ripping huge holes that the backs wasted no time in shooting through, while the downfield blocking was a revelation.

With most of its over-confidence knocked out by Rikkyo, and their latest victory over Nichidai, the defending champion from now on will be one of the most dangerous teams in the League.

Waseda, the third of the possible contenders now securely rest in second spot with two victories and a defeat. While they were soundly whipped by Keio, individually, they have stand-out players. Narumi, without a doubt, is the hardest-hitting back today. A triple threat his sturdy arm has connected with sensational passes. And signal-caller, Nakamura, has used Narumi to his fullest advantage. It may be said that Waseda's whole attack has been built around this big boy Narumi.

To date, Waseda has displayed a powerhouse attack which has carried them to plenty of first downs between the 20 yard lines. However, lack of quick opening plays has cost them several possible touchdowns. With further polishing up of plays, the Tomon eleven has good possibility of taking their remaining games.

Today, Meiji is favored over Hosei in what is expected to be a hard-fought contest, while Rikkyo is given the edge over Nichidai.

Music Notes

Piano music of the week includes a recital by Miss Toyoko Sato presenting works by Schumann, Chopin, Debussy, Saint-Saens, Rubinstein, and Liszt-Busoni, assisted at the second piano by Professor Leo Sirota, from 2 p.m. today at the Sangyo Kaikan; and Miss Tomiko Mikami's recital (postponed from October 15), on Friday, November 6, 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan, with a program of Beethoven ("Les Adieux" Sonata), Brahms, Chopin (Sonatine), and Liszt.

Beethoven's String Quartet in major, Opus 135, played by the Matsumoto String Quartet and explained in a lecture by G[illegible]ji Yamane, is featured on the second of three Chamber Music Study Concerts sponsored by the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company with the support of the Japan Musical Culture Association, from 6 p.m., Monday, at the Denki Club Auditorium, Yurakucho.

The Education Minister's Special Music Prize and first, second, and third prizes of ¥500, ¥250, and ¥100 respectively, will be awarded at the 11th Annual National Musical Concours which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m., Monday, and Wednesday. Seven pianists will compete on Monday, four violinists and eight vocalists on Wednesday. The musical composition department of the concours has already held its competition separately earlier this year.

A recital by 17 juvenile violin pupils from the studio of Koji Shinozaki, accompanied by Miss Shizue Yoshizawa, piano; Miss Chieko Nishimi, piano, and a string orchestra of 20 players, will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., next Thursday. Selections by Bach, Handel, Haydn, Vivaldi, Martini, Offenbach, and others will be played.

Ushichi Omura, cello, and Jiro Imai, piano, will offer the first of a series of Cello Sonata Recitals under the auspices of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, from 7 p.m., Monday, November 9, at the Sangyo Kaikan. They will perform Beethoven's Opus 5 No. 2; Zoltan Kodaly's Opus 4, and Brahms' Opus 38.

Alexandre Moguilewsky, professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be heard in his first violin recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, November 9. With Alek[illegible]ej Abaza at the piano, he will play Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor; Veracini's Sonata in E minor; Liszt's Violin Rhapsody (first performance in Japan), "Liebestraum," and Nocturne No. 3; Mozart's Rondo in C major and Rondo in G major; and selections by Tchaikovsky, Glazounov, Handel, and Schumann.

The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojir[illegible] Kobune, will hold its periodical symphony concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 10. Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, will be the soloist in a performance of Faure's Ballade for Piano and Orchestra.

"Maria Magdalena," a symphonic composition by Koscak Yamada, will be the contemporary Japanese work on the program of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra's Third (240th) Subscription Concert, which will be held from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, at the Hibiya Public Hall, under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock. Miss Sonoko Inoue will make her first appearance after nearly a year's absence from the concert stage, playing Liszt's Concerto No. 1 in E flat major. Brahms' First Symphony in C minor will be given as the first item in the orchestra's Brahms Cycle covering the four symphonies and the "German Requiem."

Under the joint auspices of the Japan Welfare Music Association and the Tokyo Municipality, the periodical concert by the Tokyo Civic Music Institute will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Sunday, November 15, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program contains choral performances directed by Naotada Yamamoto; piano solos by Koji Taku and Takeshi Hori; violin solos by Miss Tamae K[illegible]; sporano solos by Miss Taneko Sek[illegible] and Miss Minako Hirai, and tenor solos by Hideo Kitamura and Ryo[illegible]o Okuda.

Ten-year-old Michiko Hirata will be presented in a grand recital with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, from 2 p.m., Sunday, November 15, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Following Rossini's Overture to "La Gazza Ladrea," the pianist will be heard in Mozart's D minor Concerto (K.V. 466 and Haydn's D major Concerto.

A piano recital by Miss Sumie Sakka, who studied in Vienna for several years under Professor Emil Sauer, is scheduled for Sunday, November 15, 7 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan, with a program of Brahms, Beethoven (Sonata Appassionata), Rameau, Corelli, Raff, Chopin, and Sauer.

Dance recitals of the week include Baku Ishii's program in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the beginning of his career as a stage dancer, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Thursday, November 5; the first dance recital by the Contemporary Ballet Shogekijo Troupe at the Nippon Seinenkan from 6 p.m., Friday, November 6; Miss Konami Ishii's Dance Recital from 7 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, at the Nihon Seinenkan; and the second Hanayagi-Kai performance at the Hibiya Public Hall, from noon and from 5 p.m., Saturday, November 7, featuring Jusuke Hanayagi and members of his troupe.

Leading contemporary Japanese composers, including Kiyoshi Nobutokoi, Koscak Yamada, Takeo Saito, Akira Ifukube, Taijiro Go, and Norihiko Koyama, have composed the music for Friday's program by the Contemporary Ballet Shogekijo Troupe, whose members include Kenji Hinoki, Miss Sumie Hinoki, Toru Kotani, Miss Kyoko Otaku, Miss Ayako Kubomura, and Miss Koko Akatsuchi.

Among the light music offerings of the week are a program featuring the Haida Brothers with their South Music Ensemble, Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Miss Harue Wakahara, singing Toho screen star, and Miss Shizuko Kasagi with her ensemble, from 6 p.m. today (Sunday, November 1), at the Gunjin Kaikan; the ninth periodical concert by the Sakai Guitar "Academy" at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, November 6, and the 15th Light Music Concert at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 6 p.m., Saturday, November 7, with performances by the Sakamoto Pick Guitar Trio, the South Seas Light Music Band, the Nippon Soprani Accordion Club, the Shochiku Light Music Band, Miss Yoko Azuma, soprano, and several others.

YOUNG HORIGUCHI WINS OVER KAMEDA

Rising Bantamweight Whips Slugger In Exciting Match At Hibiya Hall

Scoring repeatedly with well-timed one-two blows, Motoharu Horiguchi last night punched his way another step toward fame up "Cauliflower Lane" by gaining a decisive 10-round victory over Yutaka Kameda, chunky Nitto Club slugger, in the main event of a card staged at the Hibiya Public Hall

Horiguchi has some distance to go before he can be listed in the same class as his illustrious brother, the "Piston," but he is coming along nicely and with a few more fights under his belt should be the number one contender for Japan's kingpin bantamweight position. He has adopted the rather unorthdox style which made his brother famous and, most important, has already proved that he can not only "dish it out". but "take it" as well.

Last night he had little trouble with Kameda who has won for himself quite a reputation as a slugger, and literally made a human punching bag out of the Nitto Club's pride. Kameda started off at a fast pace and attempted to corner Horiguchi and "give him the works," but the latter's clever footwork and pretty counter-punching made up a defense which proved almost impregnable.

For five rounds Kameda attacked but gained nothing for his pains other than a split lip and a bleeding nose. The bell ending canto five found him puffing and panting and generally in a bad way. He recovered remarkably, during the brief breathing spell, however, and was at it hammer and tongs again in the next round.

Toe-To-Toe Exchange

But Horiguchi now changed his tactics and instead of side-stepping or blocking his opponent's furious rushes, stood toe-to-toe and a terrific exchange of blows resulted. Then for two glorious minutes the huge crowd of fans was treated to a slug-fest that will not be soon forgotten. Kameda was the first to give ground. He had shot his bolt and there was nothing for him to do but back-pedal. Horiguchi, however, impatient to end it all, continued to fling leather and for the rest of the round belted his opponent around the ring from post to post.

Stanza six saw a badly battered Kameda on the retreat from the opening bell. It was a complete rout but try as he did, Horiguchi could not deliver the coup de grace. His impatience was partly to blame but credit must go to Kameda for his amazing ability to absorb punishment. Horiguchi had hit him with practically everything but the water bucket and yet at the end of it all there he was, groggy and wobbly it is true, but nevertheless on his feet to acknowledge the plaudits of the hysterical fans.

Each round thereafter was a repetition of the sixth: Horiguchi attacking and Kameda on the run. The decision was a foregone conclusion.

In the other 9-round bout of the evening, the clash between Toshimitsu Kushihashi and Hideichi Umei, the fans were treated to a real battle royal. Both boys rate highly among the bantams and are experienced fighters. It was ten rounds of thrills and action. Kushihashi was given the nod but it was touch and go and the crowd would undoubtedly have preferred a draw.

There were four other bouts on the program and each in itself was worth the price of admission. The first three ended in knockouts and the fourth was a draw.

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EXCHANGE RULES SET IN MALAYA, SUMATRA

New Ordinance Fixes Regulations for Currency Transactions Between Two Areas

With the object of facilitating the interchange of commodities between Malaya and Sumatra and of precluding an unreasonable exchange rate between the currencies of the two, the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan Island has recently promulgated an ordinance, fixing the following regulations for currency exchange, to be effective on and after November 1, reports a Domei correspondent from Shonan:

Article 1.—To conduct the exchange of Straits dollars and guilders, a Currency Exchange House shall be established at Shonan with branches at Penang, Malacca, Medan, Pagan Bahru and Palembang, all of which are to commence business on November 1.

Article 2—Any party desiring exchanges of 100 Straits dollars or more shall send in a written application.

Article 3—No commission shall be charged for exchanges.

Article 4—Parties holding Straits dollars currency in Sumatra shall exchange their holdings into Straits dollars and guilders respectively at the Currency Exchange House, or its branch houses.

Article 5—Any party traveling from Malaya to Sumatra or any party traveling from Sumatra to Malaya shall either draw a letter of credit or draft or exchange his monetary holdings into guilders or Straits dollars prior to departure.

Article 6—No party shall be allowed to deal in or exchange currencies for the object of speculating on the fluctuations of exchange rates.

Domei adds that the Currency Exchange Houses shall be placed under the management of the Southern Development Bank, and that, on the Island of Shonan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Chinese South Bank shall conduct the exchange business in the capacity of branches of the Currency Exchange House, while similar business in the rest of the areas shall be entrusted to local branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

'DOUBLE SAVINGS' DRIVE SEEN AS TOTAL SUCCESS

Authorities Concerned Will Most Likely Approve Similar Practice By Other Banks

The so-called "Double Savings" campaign launched by the Japan Savings Bank has born a signal fruit during the past five months or so, and the savings so far collected by this form of savings amount to approximately ¥20,000,000, reports the Chugai.

It will be recalled that the Japan Savings Bank is credited with this unique form of savings and its practice was approved by the competent authorities about five months ago.

In plain language, the "Double Savings" implies an extension of the term of fixed deposits till their sum reaches twice the original figure of deposits. Suppose, for instance, a depositor contracts a ¥1,000 savings with the bank for a fixed term of three years, he will be urged by the bank to extend the three-year term till the sum reaches ¥2,000. Another form is, whereby a depositor originally depositing with the bank the sum of ¥500 against a ¥1,000 savings contract, shall go on depositing the balance bit by bit till the ¥1,000 goal is reached.

It is understood that by this system the bank can thereby save canvassing expenses on one hand and keep pace with the State policy of savings encouragement on the other.

The competent authorities are inclined to approve the practice of similar campaigns by the banks interested.

SOCIETY PASSES DRAFT TO REPAIR YELLOW RIVER

Enhancement of Economic Relations Between China, Manchoukuo Also Discussed

On the third day of its general convention now in progress in Peking, the Hsinmin Society Thursday unanimously approved without amendment the draft plan calling for riparian works on the old Yellow River.

Other questions discussed during the meeting included resolutions calling for the readjustment of the exchange rate between North China and the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the elevation of the standard of living and enhancement of economic relations between China and Manchoukuo.

Representatives of the North China Political Affairs Commission are working hard to bring the conference to a success.

General Yasuji Okamura, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, was present in the gallery during yesterday's session.

Let There Be Light

Note the formidable-looking stem, seal and filament of this powerful incandescent electric lamp, whose bulb is as big as a corpulent man. The usual tungsten filament no longer serves with such high voltage acting on the material. The extent of illumination possible with such a lamp can well be imagined when it is compared with the puny 100-watt, 200-watt lamps with which we are familiar.

LOAN FLOATATION DECIDED BY GOV'T

¥200,000,000 Are in Form of War Bonds; ¥400,000,000 Are National Bonds

The Government has decided to float loans in the form of national bonds for the War of Greater East Asia to the extent of ¥200,000,000 and ordinary 3½ per cent interest-bearing national bonds to the extent of ¥400,000,000, totaling ¥600,000,000, reports the Chugai.

Details of these national bonds follow:

National Bonds for War of Greater East Asia

Description: National bonds for the War of Greater East Asia, under the series "Ha."

Total amount of bonds: ¥200,000,000.

Date of issue: October 30, 1942.

Redemption: By December 1, 1959.

Sale price: ¥98.00 against face value of ¥100.00.

Rate of interest: 3.5 per cent per annum.

Date of interest payment: June 1 and December 1 of each year.

First-term interest: ¥0.30 against face value of ¥100.00 (payable on December 1, 1942).

Method of issue: To be subscribed by the Bank of Japan.

Yields of interest: 3.65 per cent per annum at compound interest, 3.68 per cent per annum at simple interest.

Ordinary 3½ per cent Interest-Bearing National Bonds

Description: 3½ per cent interest-bearing national bonds,

Under the series "Hi".

Total amount: of bonds: ¥400,000,000.

Date of issue: October 30, 1942.

Redemption: By December 1, 1959.

Sale price: ¥98.00 against face value of ¥100.00.

Rate of interest: 3.5 per cent per annum.

Date of interest payment: June 1 and December 1 of each year.

First-term interest: ¥0.30 against face value of ¥100.00 (payable on December 1, 1942).

Method of issue: To be subscribed by the Bank of Japan to the extent of ¥300,000,000 and by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry to the extent of ¥100,000,000.

Yields of interest: 3.65 per cent per annum at compound interest, 3.68 per cent per annum at simple interest.

Bill Clearings

October 31
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	401.930	176.324
Balance	39.685	22.272

MARKET IRREGULAR DUE TO UNLOADINGS

Continuous Gains Scored in Both Long-Term and Spots While Some Wares Easy

The Tokyo Stock Exchange ended in an irregular tone yesterday due essentially to the unloadings of wares characteristic of the week-end as well as month-end features.

In the long-term section, for example, the major half of the listed wares turned weak whereas the balance scored continuous gains. Tokyo Wire Rope soared ¥3.10 at one bound, and S.M.R., second new, stepped up ¥1.50, Iwaki Coal ¥1.20, Japan Oil, new and Furukawa Electric Industrial ¥1.10 each and Taiwan Sugar, new ¥1.00. On the other hand, Niigata Iron Works lost ¥2.20 and its new ¥1.80, Toyo Bearing ¥2.30, Daido Steel ¥2.10 and its new ¥1.90, and Japan Beer ¥1.70.

The short-term was likewise sluggish, and the bourse issue and a few leading wares sustained fractional losses.

The spot market was as irregular as the long-term section. Takasaki Strawboard Paper, new bounced up ¥2.40, Mitsubishi Steel and its new bounced up ¥3.00 each, Takasaki Strawboard Paper, new, rose ¥2.40, and Manchou Exchange ¥1.00, while Chosen Hydro Electric Power slipped ¥3.50 due to the congestion of profit-taking sell-off.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	....	147.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	92.7	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	80.0	79.4
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	....	81.0	82.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	99.0	98.5
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	....	77.8	78.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	104.5	101.6
Manchou Tobacco (35)	....	93.6	94.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	111.4
O. S. K. (50)	....	102.5	102.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	68.5	68.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	102.5	104.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	....	101.8	102.3
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	....	143.5	144.0
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	....	70.0	70.8
Japan Beer (50)	....	115.9	115.9
Tropical Ind. (42½)	....	47.6	48.0
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	....	52.2	53.0
Asahi Glass (50)	....	131.0	127.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	121.0	1.4	0.8	120.8
N. Y. K., old	111.6	1.6	1.1	111.3
Do. new	94.9	5.3	4.9	94.9
Kanebo Spinning	149.5	9.5	9.3	149.5
Do. new	94.2	4.5	4.1	94.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	80.6	1.0	0.6	80.7
Osaka Stock, new	64.6	4.9	4.6	64.6
Japan Steel Tube	74.1	4.4	4.0	74.0
Japan Oil	79.1	9.3	8.5	78.5
S. M. R.	74.4	4.4	4.3	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.8	4.1	3.8	93.8
Hokkaido Coal	76.8	6.8	6.8	76.8
Toyo Rayon, new	63.5	3.5	3.2	63.4
Hitachi Iron Works	92.4	3.1	2.6	93.1
Kokura Iron Works	56.7	6.7	6.5	56.6
Japan Beer, new	58.2	8.9	8.2	58.9
Nichiro Fishery	81.2	1.7	1.2	81.7
Japan Fishery, new	48.7	8.7	8.2	48.2
Japan Sugar, new	76.3	6.3	6.0	76.0
Ensuiko Sugar	67.5	7.5	7.3	67.4
Japan Mining	57.0	7.0	6.6	56.6
Manchou Ind.	58.9	8.9	8.9	58.9

PURCHASE PRICES OF CEREALS UPPED

Agriculture Ministry Decides to Pay Increased Rates for Barley, Rye and Wheat

With the object of enriching stocks of foodstuff and of encouraging the production of barley, rye and wheat as well as rice, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will raise the purchase prices of barley, rye and wheat, beginning with the 1943 crop, in accordance with the tentative decision made by the Foodstuff Management Commission of the Ministry at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister on October 29, reports the Chugai.

Thus, it is understood that the Government is scheduled to raise the purchase prices of barley, rye and wheat by ¥4.00, ¥6.00 and ¥6.00 per koku respectively, beginning with the 1943 crop, making the new purchase prices as follows:

(In Yen)

	Per bale of	Per Koku
	52.5 k.g.	
Barley	10.68	22.12
	60 k.g.	
Rye	14.43	33.38
Wheat	15.17	34.71

Incidentally it is expected that the Government will conduct investigations in connection with its plan to revise the sales prices of these cereals for general consumers.

Comparison of Old and New Purchase Prices of Barley, Rye and Wheat

(In Yen)

	Per bale old	new	Advance in price	per bale old	new	Advance in price
Barley	10.68	8.75	1.93	22.12	18.12	4.00
Rye	14.43	11.84	2.59	33.38	27.38	6.00
Wheat	15.17	12.55	2.62	34.71	28.71	6.00

This shows that the prices of barley and rye have been so much rationalized that they are only 69 per cent and 94 per cent respectively the new prices of wheat.

Ino Airs Views

In connection with this revision of purchase prices, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino gave his views as follows:

"The fundamental point of our foodstuff policy lies in the need for creating an autarchy in the supply of general foodstuffs in the country, especially in this era of emergency. It is from this viewpoint that the Government is encouraging the production of barley, rye, and wheat as well as rice.

"Formerly, however, barley, rye and wheat were considered as subsidiary foodstuffs, but while they have assumed the proportions of staple foodstuffs these days, their prices have remained considerably low as compared with rice. It is for this reason, indeed, that the Government has rationalized the purchase prices of these cereals beginning with the 1943 crop.

"I am afraid the rates of advances are not highly attractive to general farmers, but I think it is necessary to rationalize the rates in conformity with the low-price policy of the Government. At the same time, I must think of possible effects on the life of the consumers through the advance of cereal prices.

"The Government is now studying the problem of revisions of the sale prices of barley, rye and wheat by the harvest of next year with special reference to the possible consequences on the nation and the State treasury."

ATTACHED BANKS' SILVER RELEASED, TRANSFERRED

To Pay for Shares of Reserve Bank of China, Rest to Be Held by Polit. Commission

In view of the latest situation in China's financial circles, the Japanese authorities in North China, having released the silver dollars held by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications from attachment, transferred them on October 27 and 28 to the Federal Reserve Bank of China and the North China Political Affairs Commission. In this connection, the Japanese authorities in North China issued a statement as follows:

"In consideration of recent developments, the Japanese Army decided to release the silver coins from attachment, which since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had been attached by the Japanese Army in North China. In accordance with the decision, the Japanese authorities in North China delivered them to the Federal Reserve Bank of China and the Political Affairs Commission of North China at Peking and Tientsin on October 27 and 28 in the presence of the competent authorities of Japan and China.

"Out of the silver coins just transferred, ¥12,500,000 will be used for paying for the shares of the Federal Reserve Bank while the rest will be retained in the hands of the Political Affairs Commission of North China, which is expected to deposit the silver with the Federal Reserve Bank of China."

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Development of Electric Power in Manchoukuo Has Helped Its Industrial Progress—China Promising For Cotton, Coal—Farm Products Abound in South

The magazine "Kokusai Graph" in its October issue makes a comprehensive statistical survey of the resources of the world, a resume of which will appear in the following series.

Manchoukuo and Mengchiang

Stress having been laid in the first industrial five-year plan, which ended March of this year, on the development of defense resources, Manchoukuo has seen an epochal development in its mining industry. With the progress of its hydro-electric power generation program, the increase in output of chemical industrial products has been particularly remarkable, including soda-ash, caustic potash, aluminum, and pulp. In addition, iron, copper, lead, zinc and asbestos have made a flying jump in their outputs. Agricultural products, with the exception of fiber materials, have been sacrificed to a certain extent under the first industrial plan, but importance is to be placed under the second term program on such lines of industry as they have heretofore been more or less neglected.

Mengchiang, beside rich agricultural resources it commands, has huge deposits of iron ore and coal, and the development of these resources steadily progressing.

China

China on the whole has had no accurate statistical figures for any phase of its economic life since old days, and especially since the outbreak of the China Affair no reliable statistics on its conditions appear to have been compiled. Of agricultural produce, rice, kaoliang, barley, tobacco and soy-beans occupy first place in the world in point of production volume and it is highly probable that other kinds of cereals such as Indian corn and Italian millet also take first if the quantities consumed by the inhabitants are taken into account. Cotton is extensively cultivated in North China, which constitutes the principal producing district throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Among mineral products, coal, tungsten, and antimony stand out conspicuous. Most of the coal producing areas are located in North China under Japanese occupation and the coal mines in Tatung, Tsingsing and other points have recently made rapid development. China also boasts of its production of salt, whose output may probably not be below third place in the world.

Thailand and F.I.C.

In Thailand, of the total number of people who are engaged in work, 80 per cent are farmers, and yet the arable land is no more than 6 per cent of the entire territory, of which 13 per cent represents land where no crops are obtainable due to damage by flood and other natural obstacles. Of the arable land, 97 per cent is devoted to rice growing which shows that rice is the most important item of all agricultural products of that country. On this point, the country differs greatly from India or the agricultural policy of the country in the future, therefore, include the taking of proper counter-measures toward districts liable to damage by flood, but it is worthy of note that the country still has tillable land six times as large in area as land under cultivation at present.

The agriculture in French Indo-China is divided into two forms of management—estate farming under the management of Frenchmen and self-supply farming conducted by the native inhabitants. The principal product of native agriculture is rice, whose principal producing districts are the Song Koi delta in Tongking and the Mekong delta in Cochin China. The rice produced in the latter area is exported as Saigon rice. On plantations run by Frenchmen, rubber, tea and coffee represent the main products. The principal mineral product is coal—anthracite of superior quality which is exported in large quantities.

Malaya and Burma

The industry of Malaya was typical of the colonial policy of Britain.

Glancing over the agricultural conditions there we see that rice, the staple food of the native inhabitants, was so short-supplied that quantities in excess of those that produced in the country required to be imported year after year. Notwithstanding this situation, rubber representing the principal farm product there, used to depend almost entirely on the Anglo-American market for distribution, consequently being subject to the greatest fluctuations in price among all international commodities. On this score, the industrial economy of the peninsula had been suffering from serious effects from time to time.

Estate agriculture under the management of big capital exerted overwhelming predominance and the traditional native farming was extremely unprosperous.

The larger portion of the farm laborers consisted of Indians, which, together with the influence of the overseas Chinese laborers in tin industry, greatly restricted the sphere of labor for the Malayans. Their self-awakening in the future is all important, but the responsibility of the leaders in the reorganization of the peninsula industry will be no light one.

It is well that Burma is one of the leading rice producing countries of the world. It has a variety of agricultural products besides rice, such as peanuts, beans, rubber, and raw cotton, all of which are exported abroad. The output of cotton is still small, but it is not inferior in quality to Indian cotton and there is ample possibility of increased production. Mineral products are also of varied descriptions including petroleum and tungsten. Although investigations have not yet been completed much is expected from future development works.

The territory is also widely known as a world producing center of ruby, sapphire and other precious stones.

SHIPBUILDERS RESOLVE TO FOLLOW WORKING PLAN

Points Out Cabinet Has Taken Measures to Facilitate Planned Building

Following a study of various problems of importance connected with shipbuilding during the present war, a firm resolution was expressed to carry out planned shipbuilding by the representatives of all the shipbuilders of the country at a meeting held at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, Tokyo October 29 sponsored by the Shipbuilding Control Association, says the Chugai.

The following is a gist of the resolution passed at the meeting, which was attended by the chief of Naval Construction Headquarters and the chief of the Board of Marine Affairs:

"In order to promote the building of ships which is essential for victory in the War of Greater East Asia as well as for the construction of Greater East Asia, the Government, by holding several Cabinet meetings and in accordance with the resolutions passed at those meetings, have taken various measures to facilitate the prosecution of planned shipbuilding, besides exercising sincere efforts to remove all the obstacles lying in our way. Meanwhile, all parties engaged in different industries in the country are doing their best, with the hearty cooperation of all the people here, to smooth the path for us. The responsibility, therefore, to carry out planned shipbuilding rests with us in gratitude for, and full appreciation of, the support given us by the Government and public."

HSINKING HOLDS MEET

A liaison conference between the representatives of Manchoukuo and Chosen was opened in Hsinking Friday to continue for four days to discuss effective measures to supply Japan with the necessary commodities for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A similar conference was also held at Dairen on Friday and Saturday among the representatives of North China, Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory.

It was also learned that these various representatives will hold a "continental liaison conference" at Peking starting November 7 to discuss the same measures.

U.S. to Ration Beer

In parallel with the ever-tightening wartime structure and the resultant enlargement of the commodities listed under State control, the American Government will enforce a rationing system on beer, and as a result of the confabulation among the representatives of the breweries throughout the country, they have arrived at a decision to effect the autonomic control of their production in conformity with the Government schedule, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

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N. CHINA ADVANCES IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Development Company Reports At Hsin Min Society Meet on Signal Strides Taken

Signal strides taken in the economic development of North China during recent years were revealed Friday in a report made by the North China Development Company during the fourth-day session of the Hsin Min Society.

The report disclosed that 55 per cent of the company's total investments as of June 30, 1942 were in communication enterprises. The total length of railways under the management of the company now exceeds 6,000 kilometers, accounting for 50 per cent of the total length of railways in China.

Fourteen new railway lines have been constructed since the outbreak of the China Affair and the volume of goods handled has increased by 56 per cent over the figures prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, according to the report. The number of passengers carried by the company's lines during last year reached 40,000,000, showing an increase of 115 per cent over similar figures for the year preceding the China Affair.

The motor transportation service, the report revealed, has been improved and expanded under the supervision of the company. The service now extends 3,800 kilometers.

Expanding Yearly

Electric communication enterprises, including both telegraph and wireless systems, have been expanding yearly under the direction of the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the North China Development Company, it was revealed. In addition to the service between North China and Japan, the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company is now carrying on services with all important points in this area, the report added.

All power requirements in all cities of North China are being met by various subsidiary electric companies, the report revealed. It was pointed out that facilities of the North China Electric Company, the Tsinan Electric Power Company, the Inner Mongolia Electric Industrial Company, and others have been improved and extended with investments made by the North China Development Company.

Vast coal deposits in North China are now being developed by joint Japanese-Chinese concerns with their operations centered at the Chinghsing, Chengfeng, Liuhokou and Tatung coal mines, it was disclosed. The report further revealed that a plan to develop the iron manufacturing industry in North China is now being contemplated, although iron ore is primarily being exported to Japan to supply its needs. Furthermore, satisfactory results are being obtained in the production of aluminum, gold, and other vital materials.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.80	—0.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.90	—0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	94.20	—0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

but unsubdued refugee Kanryo at Koga whom it was their bounden duty to annihilate.

This chaos in Kanto or Kanto in chaos, bore a strong resemblance to the sorry conditions in Kyoto where the Ashikaga Shogunate, reduced to the last stage of powerlessness, could hardly protect its own safety; few persons knew even the whereabouts of the Shogun himself. Indeed the same political chaos prevailed almost everywhere throughout the land. It was a time of great stir and change. Old political landmarks were crumbling, and new ones, as yet hardly defined, were fast rising. At the time, Hojo Soun, still totally unknown, had not yet started upon his memorable journey for Suruga. All was in a state of flux. It was a golden time for everybody with an ambition at heart and confidence in ability to rise and seize territory and build a kingdom.

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1942

A New Washington Merry-Go-Round

The rapid waning of America's fighting power against the Axis is evident not only in its irreparable losses of warships, planes and men in the South Pacific but also in the rapacious mutual recriminations now raging at home among its leading citizens. The reports about half a dozen storm centers of the internecine free-for-all are in themselves a sufficient indication that President Roosevelt is dismally failing to cope with the situation on the home front.

Even his purported defenders now put Roosevelt in a very painful position. Such was precisely the case with the statement made by Senator Gerald P. Nye on October 23, in which the Senator aimed his verbal potshot at Wendell Willkie and Henry Luce. Although Nye's attack was largely confined to his denunciation of the latters' alleged anti-British utterances, his move served only to add disgrace to the President's embarrassment.

For, Willkie and Luce have lately been busy exposing one phase after another of the disunity now current in the anti-Axis set-up. The disaffection which the two men have caused in the Allies' camp is by no means restricted to the direction of Britain. It goes much farther afield. It has served to reveal many of the truths which Roosevelt has been trying so hard to hide truths which really hurt him.

What Willkie brought back from his recent pilgrimage abroad and laid on Roosevelt's doorstep was a demand for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. It was laid there for all eyes to see. So far, nothing has been done about it. Like a hungry foundling, it wails and howls for all mankind to hear. And the man who left it there goes about, a smirk on his face, reminding the people that it is still there. Roosevelt is in no position to order the foundling taken away and dumped on the doorstep of anyone else. He invited it by his own bid of June 22. He commissioned Willkie, whether unwittingly or not, to bring it where it is now. The quandary is more pathetic than any other phase of the Allies' international relationship.

Henry Luce is the man whose journalistic enterprise experienced its meteoric rise along with Roosevelt's political fortune. He, like Roosevelt, has been the favorite child of a distinct era. His way of tackling current events through the medium of his weekly Time gained extraordinary effectiveness when it "clicked" with the new national temper which invited the New Deal in the early thirties. The downfall of Time's arch-rival, the Literary Digest, was incidental to Roosevelt's triumph in the 1936 elections. The remarkable success of Time's two sister publications, the weekly pictorial Life and the monthly review Fortune, was also made possible by the temper of the age that was characteristic of the United States under the New Deal. Under a Coolidge or a Wilson, one can not possibly imagine Henry Luce's present sway. Roosevelt and Luce though at odds on many issues, are not two isolated phenomena. They are linked together as two integral parts of the present-day America. Roosevelt has proceeded with his tongue in his cheek. Luce has attained his eminence by saying so. They are the two sides of the shield of cynicism behind which the people of the United States have continued their New Deal frolic. For Senator Nye to point an accusing finger at Luce now is to commit a treason against the national credo of the past nine years.

One can easily understand the consternation in Roosevelt's council to read the weekly Time of October 12 which daringly published the names and utterances of men who had exposed the plight of the United States in the present war. It must have been especially disconcerting as the magazine says it was, for Franklin Roosevelt to discover that many of these men were his own high lieutenants. Said War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on September 25, according to the reported magazine expose: "The tide of the war is still running against us. We have begun to understand we can still lose." Said Lieutenant-General Berton B. Sommerville, head of the American Service of Supply on September 28: "So far we have lost nearly every major struggle. If we continue to lose a little while longer, it will be too late to save ourselves. The Allies have taken a terrific shellacking all around the globe. We have lost all the rubber, most of the tin, our hemp and silk. We have lost ships by the hundreds, men by the thousands. We have lost the freedom of the seas. We have lost everything except the smug sense of complacency."

There are other American prophets of doom on Time's rostrum. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was reported by Time to have contradicted his Chief on September 24 by declaring: "A single year could not change our food position from abundance to scarcity." Assistant Secretary of Navy Ralph S. Bard came out with the statement on the same day: "We governmental officials have told you we could lose the war. We are still losing this war and we should damn well understand it."

It is not surprising that these men incurred upon themselves, as Time says they did, the serious displeasure of their President and were promptly ordered gagged. But the truths were out, not only through the lips of these high officials but also in the radio and the public press. Roosevelt's attempts to disown the truths with his melodramatic appeals to the nation can hardly be expected to take real effect. Nor will his gag order be able permanently to seal the lips of his high lieutenants. It will be another Washington merry-go-round with similar disclosures of truth forever popping up beyond the reach of Roosevelt's efforts to suppress them.

It is also hardly strange that Senator Nye is so strongly tempted to launch his current attack on Luce. All former isolationists who have turned coat since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia must now go about with their tongues in their cheeks if they wish to retain their hold on their political constituency. Nothing seems more comforting to them than a gag on a man like Luce. But then, Senator Nye must realize that the cynicism is not his and Roosevelt's alone. It has been and still is the national temper of the United States. It is a grave risk for any politician to go counter to the national temper.

Ever since the inception of the New Deal, the more serious portion of the American people have questioned the ultimate wisdom of its cynicism. An anthology of their grave doubts will make a sturdy bookshelf creak under its weight. It was only through their willingness nevertheless to connive with this cynicism that a semblance of America's national unity has been preserved all these years. And the style and selection of articles in Henry Luce's magazines have served as the excellent lubrication for the connivance. Without the lubrication, the guilty conscience of the American minds would have caused an early disintegration of the polluting process.

In realizing all this, Roosevelt has perhaps listened to the counsel by Sophocles: "When the truth entails tremendous ruin, to speak with this counsel is that the world can no longer tolerate the American cynicism without bringing ruin upon a major part of mankind. Even America's own allies are now taking Roosevelt to task for his equivocation. Time has come when the ringing demand is: "Truth being truth, tell it and shame the devil". Who turns out to be the devil the world will know soon enough. In the meantime, the new Washington Merry-Go-Round shows every indication of continuing and accelerating its dizzy spin.

A Year Ago Today

November 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

With a view to meeting the demands of the times, the Government has decided to unify various resident organs in China which are presently responsibly concerned with political, economic, and cultural affairs so as to to raise their efficiency. This step was taken in accordance with the decision made by the Cabinet in July.

* * *

Burma is an unwilling partner of the democratic setup which is gearing up a two-faced defense policy to hold on to its vanishing influence in Europe and East Asia. When the Churchill-Roosevelt Atlantic Charter was issued, all nationalist circles in Burma unanimously demanded its immediate application to their country. The Ministers stated that unless Britain declared the independence of Burma, the Burmese people could not support the British authorities in their present life and death struggle.

* * *

A proposal that the British Government take steps to reach an agreement with Germany for reciprocally halting night bombings was presented to Prime Minister Winston Churchill today by the Committee for Abolition of Night Bombing. The petition was signed by the Bishops of Chichester, Birmingham and Bath, and number of members of Parliament including Miss Vera Britain, noted authoress.

BAD EQUIPMENT, INFERIOR MEN WEAKEN CHIANG'S RESISTANCE

Removal of Factories to Interior Regions Fails to Aid Industrial Expansion Program

(From the Toa)

Part II

The Military Administration Department of the Chungking regime revealed its actual military strength as 250 divisions or 4,000,000 soldiers with a 20,000,000 strong national army behind it. In July this year, the spokesman of the Chungking regime, in his broadcast, bombastically stated: "We have now an army of 5,000,000 of which 800,000 men are at the front, and are training as many as 15,000,000 youths."

Of course, this report must be taken at a discount, inasmuch as the Chungking authorities are universally known to be in the habit of announcing their military strength with much exaggeration. Our War Minister Tojo, in the course of his speech in the Diet on January 21 last year, estimated the actual military power of the Chungking regime at 2,000,000.

According to a well-informed military critic, the Chungking military power as of March this year was 3,000,000, as follows:

Central army	1.200.000	(40.0%)
Szechwan army	500.000	(1.7%)
Others	1.230.000	(49.3%)

Numerically there is no perceptible disparity between the present strength and that at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, but there is no doubt that the actual fighting power of the Chungking army has markedly fallen off owing to inferior equipment, inadequacy of training and cooling-down of the fighting spirit of the soldiers.

The Chungking air force had 950 planes at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, but they were very soon destroyed by our air force. The Chungking regime planned the reconstruction of its air force and appealed to America and Britain for help in this undertaking. On the formation of the Japan-Germany-Italy triple alliance towards the end of 1940, the America-Britain-Soviet aid to Chungking began to increase markedly. The Soviets supplied 100 S B Bombers (E-15 and E-16) and America established an airplane assembling factory as a joint enterprise of America and Chungking, and sent 500 planes to Chungking in the beginning of February last year out of those which were scheduled to be sent to Britain, but almost all of these were soon shot down by our air force. When the Soviet Union became unable to continue her aid to Chungking on account of her war with Germany, America planned the revival of the Chungking air force, and in July last year, decided on a positive aid to the Chungking air force. In pursuance of this decision, America, in September last year, sent to Chungking 100 bombers (Curtiss P-40 and Boeing B-17) via Rangoon, increased the strength of the American Voluntary Air Corps, erected airplane assembling plants at Weilin and Chengtu, and on April 21 this year, America organized an American-Chungking joint air corps equipped with many planes of a new type, and planned a raid on Japan, using Chuchow, Lishui, and Yushan as the first line bases, but these proposed air-bases were occupied by our force recently. The enemy airforce suffered further heavy setbacks as a result of subsequent successive fierce attacks by our air force. The present strength of the enemy air force is said to be about 200 planes, of which 50 are capable of making long distance raids.

Chungking Air Force

The maintenance of a large military force in modern war requires high industrial productivity, particularly as regards the manufacture of munitions and general war materials. Chungking's industrial productivity has been very low, and its output of munitions has failed to meet its wartime requirements, so that it has been obliged to depend upon America and Britain for the supply of munitions and arms. But soon its dependence on them became precarious, following the closure of the French Indo-China Route since 1939, through which Chungking used to obtain American and British war materials amounting to 400,000,000 yuan a year. The Burma Route having subsequently been cut off by our Army, Chungking's possibility of getting further Anglo-American war material supplies has been extremely reduced.

Chungking, strengthening the Northwestern Route which is now the only channel through which it may expect to obtain supplies from the Soviet Union, is strongly requesting the Soviet Government to increase positively her supply of war materials to it, but the present condition of the latter will not permit the sending of aid to Chungking. Under the circumstances, Chungking is making all-out efforts to expand the manufacturing industry in the interior regions, and at the same time, to develop the resources in the northwestern regions. As regards the industry in the interior regions, it is said that 450 civilian arsenals had been shifted there from other parts of China up to 1940, and that 472 factories had been newly erected in the three provinces of the southwestern part of the country (the total capital being 2,000,000 yuan), but according to the announcement of the Economic Department of the Chungking regime on May 15 this year, the total number of factories moved up to that date was 1,350. It is also learned that the Chungking regime has decided to place all the industries in the interior region under its control, and at the same time control the supply of raw material, motive power as well as labor and markets, so as to increase the production of war materials and munitions and standardize specifications. Thus the output of munitions and arms seems to have considerably increased. The latest report says that the productivity of the Chungking munitions industry has increased enough to make the Chungking army self-contained in hand-grenades, trench mortars, machine-guns (both heavy and light) and rifles. But it is impossible for the Chungking munitions industry to manufacture heavy firearms (guns, tanks, etc). Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of his broadcast for American aid on June 1 this year, said: "What Chungking most badly needs now are heavy firearms. If 10 per cent of America's output of heavy firearms will be sent us, our military power will be increased 100 per cent. This illustrates how badly the Chungking army is short of heavy firearms.

The arms of the Chungking army also appear to have dwindled very enormously. According to the recent announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, the various arms our forces captured since the start of the China Affair reach a huge figure, that is, guns of various kinds total 5,000; machine-guns, 24,200; and rifles 603,400. Chungking's inability to replenish its stocks of arms has naturally deteriorated its military strength for the arms captured by our forces are miscellaneous and mostly old-fashioned. It is said that the Chungking army each year has lost approximately 10 per cent of its arms on the average. The following data shows a steady dwindling of its war equipment:—

In 1940, 1,421 bullets were available for one heavy machine-gun and 409 bullets for one light machine-gun, but in the following year, available ammunition for both kinds of machine-guns dwindled to 788 for one heavy machine-gun and 244 for one light machine gun.

The quality of the soldiers has also markedly deteriorated due to a mass recruiting at unreasonably short intervals, which caused the Chungking forces to comprise many inadequately trained soldiers. This coupled with the insufficiency of training of the rank and file has lowered the resisting power of the Chungking forces tremendously.

In the Periodicals

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 20, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Reconsideration of December 8, 1941, Thoroughness of Wartime Life, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Essence of Japanese Agricultural Industry, Spirit of Moto-ori Norinaga, and Naturalists of East Indies.

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 40 dated October 28, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. Price 25 sen. Leading articles: Theory of the Construction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Large-Scale Expansion of Naval and Air Forces, National Life, America's Wartime Economy Analyzed, Industrialization of Taiwan Economy, and Economic Construction of Malaya.

Taiyo, Vol. 4, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 49 sen. Alaska, U. S. New Base of Operations, Educational System of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Discussions on Japan-German Cooperative Operations and Next Sea Battle, England in Distress, Latest Condition of Marine Products of Java, The Tale of Shonan Island, and the Kure Naval Port.

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Way of Reverence for the Emperor and Expulsion of Foreigners, Theory of the Way of Imperial Subjects, Great Duty of Loyalism, Spirit of Expulsion of Foreigners, Thought of Exclusion of Foreigners, National Learning and Expulsion of Foreigners, Real Meaning of Reverence for the Emperor and Expulsion of Foreigners, and History of War Economy.

The Far Eastern Review, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2, October, 1942 (in English). Publishers, C. J. Laval, Shanghai. Leading articles; History in the Making, The Goal of "Burma for Burmans," Odyssey of Oliver, Cost of Living in Shanghai, Changing Aspects of Shanghai Industry, Manchoukuo, North China, Hongkong, In the Philippines, Shonan and Malaya. The Hsin Min Hui, China's Mineral Resources, Overseas Chinese in Southern Areas, China's Leather Industry, Reconstruction in the South Seas, Japanese Fisheries in Northern Waters, and Shanghai: Market-Place of the Orient.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,433 dated October 26, 1942 (in Japanese) Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Isolated Australia in War, and Americanoids in the Urals.

Profiles

Okinori Kaya

He is a dark swarthy-complexioned man in his early fifties. He is robust, corpulent, energetic, and across his tawny face he wears a benign and kindly smile. He is a genial and charming man, Okinori Kaya, a gentleman and a statesman.

He is a shrewd, keen-minded man, whose sharpness is softened or heightened by his deep sensibility to fine and delicate feeling. There are times when words fall sharply from his lips, times when he wears an air of keen concentration or profound disturbance. And then, there are times when his large, portly frame shakes with silent mirth, times when his irresistible personal charm captivates all who come in contact with him.

He is a man who has unlimited confidence in himself. It is not a confidence which has its roots in an over-estimation of ability but one which arises from the consciousness of work well done, of efforts well expended, of duty faithfully discharged. It comes from the consciousness of complete mastery in whatever subjects with which he might deal. Yet for all his assurance, he is never ostentatious or obtrusive. His knowledge and his reliance are too well grounded in his ability to be compelled to fall back upon show and pomp for recognition.

He was born of an average family, and because he springs from the ordinary class, he knows its mind and its temperament. It is this understanding, coupled with an innately cheerful disposition, a trait which refuses to look upon the questionable and the corrupt, that has won the hearts of the great masses, and it is his scorn and contempt for pose and hypocricy that has endeared him to the entire nation.

Excellent Conversationalist

He is an excellent conversationalist. He has a knack of putting into clear, forceful language the most simple and the most complicated of ideas and thoughts. He appeals directly to the mind, and because there is always sincerity in what he says, the graceful figures of speech, the colorful vocabulary, the aptness of expression, all of which come to him as if by second nature, do not detract but rather tend to emphasize his deep-felt sincerity and conviction. He speaks frankly, convincingly, and when he so desires, persuasively. His conversation never lags; it is always vibrant and interest-catching, for, ever moving with the major trend of the times, he has become highly versed in the affairs of the world.

He is an ardent worker. From eight in the morning till twelve o'clock midnight, rarely pausing to rest, he drives himself at his ministerial duties. If he were not an exceedingly robust man with boundless pysical vigor and energy, his health would certainly have been undermined by the exhausting strain of his gruelling work. He has much to accomplish within a very short time; his is a race with Father Time, and to thwart that elderly gentleman he is pushing himself to the very extremity of his physical and mental capacity.

He is an expert in the field of finance. His long years of training within this field have so developed his mental acuteness that there have been few even among the officials of the Ministry of finance who have equalled him in keenness of mind and sharpness of perception. So much of his life has been spent in that mystic realm of figures that he has often been called the man "living in the world of figures. Strange, therefore, is the fact that his mind unmistakably leans toward the political rather than toward the financial. He would be, not the financier that he is, but a politician and a statesman, for which he is so well qualified.

Is A Career Man

His career has been a long and full one. For more than two and twenty years, he has faithfully served in the Ministry of Finance. During the very early years of his career, as a secretary of that Ministry, he spent several years in the United States and in Europe, and upon his return, successively filled the posts of section chief in the Accountant Bureau, section chief in the Budget Bureau, and director of the Accountant Bureau. In February, 1937, with the formation of the Hayashi Cabinet, he became Vice-Minister of Finance under Toyotaro Yuki. A short four months later, with the installation of the first Konoye Cabinet, he received the portfolio of Finance Minister. It was in May of the following year that, after having served the Ministry for more than twenty-one years, he was forced to resign.

During the three years and five months intervening between his resignation and his appointment to the office of Finance Minister under the Tojo Cabinet, he worked strenuously to maintain his career against the threat of declines. From his ministerial post, he almost immediately turned to lecture tours, a course which brought him into a direct and much needed contact with the general populace. Later, he occupied a chair in the faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University, where he often attended meetings and round-table discussions, keeping abreast with the movement of the times.

During this interval, too, he acted as a member of the Commodity Price Investigation Council, and with Kamekichi Takahashi, a popular economist, outlined a plan for the regulation of commodity prices. At the same time, he acted in the capacity of adviser to the Ministry of Finance and to the Mayor of Tokyo. During this period, too, he became the President of the North China Development Company, a firm whose objective it was to promote the economic development of North China. It was in October of 1941 that, with the establishment of the present Tojo Cabinet, he was once again appointed to the post of Minister of Finance.

It has been a full year since he received his appointment. He has accomplished much within this time, and he needs must accomplish more. But those who know him, know his dynamic force and his innate ability, have infinite faith that some day within the future he will complete his great objective, that he will realize the establishment of a financial structure adequate enough and great enough for the defense and security of Greater East Asia.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Reply to Kreutzer

Dear Mr. Kreutzer:

I wish to express my appreciation for your letter which appeared in the October 28th edition of the Japan Times Advertiser. Perhaps I did not make myself quite clear about the benefits to be derived by studying music abroad (that is, in the countries of origin), but you must forgive me. I was making only a criticism of the concert last Sunday and was expecting to write about the matter of students obtaining instructions abroad more fully later.

I quite agree with you that there are many indifferent teachers abroad, but not more than here. Of course, there are a few excellent teachers in every branch of musical activities in this country. I never for a moment decried those few but responsible teachers, who are just as competent as any of the noted pedagogues abroad.

No, what I had in mind was that indescribable something,—the "musical atmosphere"—and the musical incentives (in the form of good concerts and operas, and the higher percentage of the musically minded people), which are merged into the centuries of musical tradition abroad. These, you will agree, are of utmost importance for a higher musical education. I think that this "musical atmosphere" and all the incentive elements are necessary even at the very elementary stages of one's musical education, because the nurturing of musicality is just as important as the development of technique, though the boundary-line between the two is not very precise.

Unfortunately, most of the musical talents in this country, as you say, are the "victims" of the attractions of the foreign metropolis and often obtain incompetent teachers. Thus, they gain practically nothing from their sojourn abroad. Still, the fact remains, given a strong will-power and a modesty to learn, the musical education abroad with its attendant advantages cannot be underestimated. It depends entirely on the attitude of the student, whether or not he takes the opportunity given to him. but the enormous benefits he can derive from musical education abroad cannot be denied, if he approaches it in the right spirit. In Tokyo, I know at least one such living example, who has benefited by having received his musical training abroad.

The musical advancement in this country during the past 10 years or so has been considerable, thanks to the untiring efforts of several excellent teachers (both local and foreign), who have contributed very much towards the musical education of Nippon. This country does make great efforts towards her musical education despite the war and isolation. All my sincere wishes are that she would someday really contribute something individual in musical culture to the other countries, and return even a fraction of the gratitude, which has enriched the musical life of this country so much.

Yours sincerely,
ONAMUN-MAS

October 30

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

Many anecdotes have been handed down illustrating Ota Dokan's unique character. No other men of his age are richer in anecdotage. Not only in his age but in the warlike and heroic ages following it there were few, as far as we can remember about whom so many picturesque stories have been told and cherished in perpetual remembrance, Toyotomi Hideyoshi alone excepted. The reason for it is probably this. That the times were hardly propitious for book-writing, especially in Kanto which was a perfect arena of chronic warfare, and that though there were numerous men, distinguished for heroic deeds, there were few who towered head and shoulders above them.

Dokan in the fullness of his manhood was described as a man of colossal build and striking features who inspired all who beheld him with an instantaneous sense of personal valor and greatness—that of being a most extraordinary man. He doubtless seemed to many persons a very proud and domineering captain. In fact, he was somewhat inclined to be over-confident in his powers, and seemed at times to allow his personal courage to overstep the limits of discretion. If such was his fault, it was the fault of Alexander or Caesar who had more than the average man's self-confidence without which he might not have won the fame he had. That Dokan had a tender spot in his character as well as a highly cultivated humanitarian mind there is ample testimony, as we already know. At the same time he had an imperious self-assertive spirit.

Dokan As a Bad Boy

One day his father, Ota Sukekiyo, sought to give an object lesson on the quality of honesty and uprightness. "Look at those doors," said the father, "gliding right and left so smoothly and well; how can they if they stand not straight or if their ways are devious?" Dokan went out of the room for a moment and returned with a folding screen, and said to the father: "How about this? It won't stand unless it is spread in a crooked line?"

Sukekiyo could only grin and quit the room with a sour face. On another occasion the father put up a calligraphic scroll in the alcove, bearing the five ideographs meaning, "Those that are proud shall not thrive long." And he bade Dokan read, mark and inwardly digest these words. Dokan asked if he might add a six-word sentence to it to make a couplet, and when told to go ahead, he wrote by the side of the original six words, the same in meaning except the sixth one which represented the negative "not," making the sentence read: "Neither shall they thrive long who are not proud."

"You rascal!" cried the irate father, rising to his feet, and the boy, divining what was coming, took to his heels, and the father running after him administered a sounding blow on the boy's head with a folded fan.

Master of Yakata

In 1455 when Dokan was 23 years old, his father deeming him strong enough in every way to assume the headship of the family, nominally retired from active service in favor of the son. At that time the Otas dwelt at their yakata—half-fortified mansion—at Shinagawa, and both served as highest retainers in the house of Ogigayatsu Uyesugi whose Lord in the days of Dokan was Sadamasa.

What was the general state of affairs prevailing at the time Dokan had become master of his house? Politically speaking, it was a time over which one could not wax sufficiently melancholy and pessimistic. Kanto was literally at sixes and sevens. It was scarce a year ago when the Kanto Karyo, or ruler of Kanto, accredited by the Shogunate of Kyoto, had disappeared both in name and practice. In December of 1454 the Kanryo Shigeuji suddenly murdered the innocent Shitsuji (chief Minister) Uyesugi Noritada, and thereby brought a regular hornet's nest about his ears. The two Uyesugis had risen in determined revenge, and, reinforced by the punitive expedition sent down by the Shogun, ousted Shigeuji from Kamakura, and he had fled to Koga of Shimotsuke where he had entrenched himself, still calling himself Kanryo—Koga Kubo—as we have already seen. This major Kanto imbroglio is known in history as "Kamakura Doran"—Kamakura disturbance of 1454.

Nation-wide Chaos

The sudden disappearance of the Kanryo from Kamakura afforded the chance long coveted by many would-be conquerors who imagined themselves destined for the great office. The two Uyesugis were among those who had the keenest appetite for the prize, especially as they had before been vested with the title of Kanryo. But they had the common enemy in the ousted

(Continued on Page 5)